PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,871.—NEW SERIES.]
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.
[PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND **Milk**

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Aug.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA.	A. Haig.	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3069	28th "
SCINDIA.	Shafto Abrey.	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 11th Sept. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th August, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,113	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	22nd Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

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SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa.	...	17th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4800	Lapraik.	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

PASSAGE SEASON 1906,
Consult
COUTTS & Co.,
Passenger Agents,
Bombay and Karachi.

And entrust your baggage to them.
Thy are the best and cheapest.

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ONLY A FEW COPIES NOW AVAILABLE
Thoroughly revised up to date.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses. POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.

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Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
  (a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
  (b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
  (c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... "	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	. "	1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... "	2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz.	7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... "	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... "	7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

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EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—

A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.

The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.

Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,

ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years,	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS!
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE,
DEHRA DUN.

A QUALIFYING ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the above College will be held at the office of undersigned in Poona in October next on 8th, 9th and 10th. One qualified candidate will be selected for training at the College as a Government Stipendiary student, who, on passing out satisfactorily, will obtain an appointment as Ranger in the Bombay Subordinate Forest Service.

Particulars may be obtained from undersigned who will accept applications up to and including September 15th next.

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests,
Central Circle.

POONA, 14TH AUGUST, 1906.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on MONDAY, the 20th August 1906, and following days, commencing at 2-30 P.M. (Standard Time), a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 13th August.

TERMS of SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. DOCKARD,
BOMBAY 14TH JULY, 1906.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1906, (Holiday,)

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 16th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 10TH AUGUST, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1906 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1906, at 10-30 O'clock (Standard Time), in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.

Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely:—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay it 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the case of:—

A Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases:—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale [illegible] Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample [illegible] and price list on application to

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in t[illegible] aggreg[illegible]ate may be deposited within any one year from 1st Januar[illegible] to 31st D[illegible]ecember.

Deposits may be made in the names of tw[illegible]o or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of t[illegible]hem or to the surviver survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE [illegible]ER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceed[illegible]ing Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the interest on the Government Pro-Note lodged by the late Assistant Engineer, Mr. G. C. FORD, of His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, amounting to *Halli Sicca* Rs. 304-12-3, has been remaining as unclaimed property with the Accountant General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, it is hereby notified that any person having a claim to the same may appear in person or by a duly authorized Agent before the said Accountant General, H. H. The Nizam's Government, and establish his claim within five years from this date, failing which the amount will be credited to Government.

Given under my hand this Thirteenth day of August, 1906.

G. J. PERRAM,
Superintending Engineer, G. B.,
P. W. DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED CHIEF ENGINEERS for Steamers owned by the Undersigned. Terms: 1st year, £ 22; 2nd year £ 23-10 and 3rd year £ 25. Agreement for three years. Apply with testimonials.

ESSAJEE TAJBHOY.

NOTICE.

Re estate of SHA JAMNADAS LALUBHAI, who also traded as JUGA LUDHA and JUGABHAI LUDHABHAI, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above named deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 3rd day of February, 1906, and the Probate of whose Will and Codicil having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 13th day of August, 1906, to BAI LADKOREBAI, widow and Executrix and Mr. JAMIETRAM JIVANRAM, the Executor of the said deceased both of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, their Attorneys, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the said deceased are requested to forthwith pay such debts or hand over such properties to the Undersigned at their office aforesaid. Dated this 15th day of August, 1906.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for the Executors.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th September, 1906, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1907.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MADANJI SUNDERJI (alias Madanji Dharamsey), late of Bombay, Dassa Shrimali Vania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta in the employ of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and a widower deceased.

VARZIWANDAS MADANJI of Bombay, Dassa Shrimali Vania, Hindu Inhabitant, the eldest son of the abovenamed deceased and a merchant residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay ...... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 13th day of August, 1906.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANKS.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T P G McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs 27 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

KESHRANJAN OIL
FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.

KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.

KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF.

KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR.

Price per phial...Re. 1 | Packing and Postage As. 5
3 Phials ...Rs. 2-8 | Packing and postage „ 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trum pets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARFRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18-1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES:
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHI
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..................................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Dell (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillipines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tienstin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ART OF PASTRY-MAKING is easily acquired by using

Brown & Polson's raising powder

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark).

It makes delicious, crisp, light pastry, easily and successfully. Many eat 'Paisley Flour' pastry now who could never eat pastry before.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTE

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertio[illegible]
line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—T[illegible]
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertion[illegible]
line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—[illegible]
line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

APPLES and PEARS from Bu[illegible] were supplied to H. R. H. [illegible] Wales during the Royal Tour and to [illegible] Household for 20 years past. Del[illegible] order in any part of India by V. P. [illegible] Rs. 4-2 per 9lbs. basket includin[illegible] Apply to

CAPT. R. [illegible]
Bundrole Orchards, Ku[illegible]

CAMPHOR COUGH BA[illegible]

As preventive and curative agent [illegible] cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, chro[illegible] throat or chest affections. As. 12 o[illegible]

D. FERNANDES & [illegible]
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, B[illegible]

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR S[illegible]
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR [illegible]

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, [illegible] also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should [illegible] ting this and no other. Can be obt[illegible] leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Impo[illegible]

STANDARD OIL Co., of [illegible]
31, Hornby R[illegible]

ROLLED STEEL BEAM

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CA[illegible]RIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, a[illegible] VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will [illegible] executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, n[illegible] Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SA[illegible] and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATE WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of co[illegible]densed commercial matter, enables enterpris[illegible] traders throughout the Empire to keep in close to[illegible] with the trade of the Motherland. Besides bein[illegible] complete commercial guide to London and suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship and the Colonial [illegible] Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, [illegible] indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, M[illegible]chants, etc., in the principal provincial towns [illegible] industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shilli[illegible] per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forward[illegible] freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., L[illegible]
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETT

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bom[illegible] GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ON

	Cash.	Credi
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 6	„
Monthly	„ 2	„

MORNING AND EVEN EDITION.

	Cash.	Credi
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 9	„ [illegible]
Monthly.	„ 3	„

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Cash.		Credit.
Per Annum. . . .	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly. . . .	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly. . . .	„ 9	Quarterly	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ [illegible]

SINGLE COPY . . . . ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of tim[illegible] between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5-0
Second and Third insertion . .	each „	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	Re.	1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to [illegible] matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Want[illegible] Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEA[illegible] and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVA[illegible]

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4
Third do.	„ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length [illegible] time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per li[illegible] Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC

For anyone who is "half sick" or "all tired out" and of whom every thing requires a great effort, there is nothing which will so quickly and thoroughly restore and increase muscular and nervous energy and build up strength and vitality as will Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They sharpen the appetite, restore tone to a weakened stomach and greatly improve digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 122, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia due this morning from Liverpool brings the following passengers, Mr H E Cress, Mrs H E Cress and child, Mr F S Grinnstbn Mr Harper Junr.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain J. R. and Sullivan, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa 3525 tons, Captain F Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Catania, 1916 tons, Captain F Ansaldo, sailed yesterday for genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kala, 510 tons, Captain G. Ramage, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Miss M Francis 1 native lady and deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 15.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents
Ahmadi	1640	Brook's			B & P S N Co
Africa	1382	Butler	N F		M M & Co
Bancoora	2198	Ross			M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Dunckley			E Tajbhoy
Coromandel	2783	Holloway			E Tajbhoy
Chusan	2852	Mitchel			E Tajbbhy
Dunra	762	Moxon			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Henderson			M M & Co
Hoseinee	995	Pilling			B & P S N Co
Lalpoora	2124	Cole			M M & Co
Madura	1802	MacLean			M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Hall			P & O Co
Muttro	2988	OSullivan			M M & Co
Nevasa	1245	Macban			M M & Co
Niobe Crinsor		Capt Witschel	German Navy		
Oriental	3085	Lewellin	Aden	25-8	P & O Co
Orisso	3525	Gun-Cunningham			M M & Co
Rander Rennin	1329	Carter			E Tyjbhoy
Ranee	3634	Bullen			T Morrison & Co
Satara	3409	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Tientsin	2555	Andrews			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agens.
G	Mozafferi	1384	Malony	R S ports	18-8	B & P S N Co
M	Delta	4743	Dainel	Reparing		P & O Co
N	Queen Christina	2804	Breaks	Baltimore	16-8	R A Willis
O	Cromwell	1977	Scheel	Middlesborough	22-8	R A Willis
P	Reichenfels	2930	Pottlasl	K'chi	17-8	Glade & Co
Q	Kaiser	1319	Hyldtzber	Zanzibar	21-8	A Strandes

P D H W

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens
Puri	643	Fakeera	Viziadburg	15-8	B S W Co

M D D

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens
Urlana	3384	Butler	N F		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens
1	Bulimba	1609	Bamber	Busreh	N F	M M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Liverpool	18-8	W & G & Co
6	Ischia	2784	Doderro	Shanghai	17-8	G Ferrere
8	Heathcraig	2779	Courtney	Phila'phia	10-9	R Shark Sons
10&11	Devanha	4785	Hide	China	21-8	P & O Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	18-8	P & O Co
14	Linga	938	Kitchford	K'chee	17-8	M M & Co
15	Kola	511	Ramage	Busreh	16-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Muttra s	O Sullivan	Calcutta, July 25
	Orissa f	Gun-Canningham	Calcutta, Aug 3
15	Niobe German Printer	Witschel	Wilhelmshaven July 9

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Catania s	Genoa	

The steamer Kola-Ramage for Persian Gulf obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Dumbra for Australia &c.
" Muttra, for Calcutta, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Macalister arrived at Suez on the morning of the 13th inst.

The Clan Shaw arrived at Suez on the evening of the 11th inst.

The P and O s. s. Himalaya arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 33th inst.

The P. and O. s. s. Arabia arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 11th inst.

The Austrian Llod's s. s. Gisela left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and is due here on or about the 1st September.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
29	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
Aug.		
2	Clematis	Calcutta
5	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
12	Thongwa	Straits
12	Clan Maclean	Coast

Steamers Expected.

	Vessel.	From
13	Taroba	Rangoon
14	Nurani	Bombay
14	Manora	Calcutta
17	Clan Macleod	Coast
120	Gorden Castle	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—49 bales wool M Ramjidas; 46 bales wool L Hurbhum; 38 bales wool D Nagji and Co; 18 bales wool and 600 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—35 bales hides and skins H M A, and A H Mahomed; 100 bales hides and skins H Noormahomed and H Essa; 32 bales hides and skins B Moloobhoy; 15 cwt Colombo roots and 38 cwt senna leaves K L P Dalal and Co; 1 bale alse febre W and A Graham and Co; 28 cwt ajmaseed, 17 cwt coreanderseed 28 cwt nuxvomica, 21 cwt soowaseed and 31 cwt drugs K L P Dalal and Co; 65 cwt olibanum E Moledena and Co; 4 bales grey cotton cloth Leopold Cassila and Co; 13 bales skins and hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 73 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales hides R Moloobhoy; 15 bales alse febre B C Chhatre and Co; 3 bales chudders Cursetji C Cama; 9 bales hides and skins K B Sojan; 101 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 290 cwt peas, Ralli Bros; 6 bundles ivory and 2 cases tortoise shell K N Miani.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—6 packages carpets G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1,600 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1,332 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 180 cwt fennelseed D B Parekh and Co; 2,000 cwt mowraseed, 1,000 cwt teelseed and 4,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 150 cwt cashewnuts Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—800 cwt ajmaseed Worman and Co; 250 cwt gum P Jethaboy; 1,250 cwt oil cakes Towner and Co; 350 cwt bone sinews E C Nanji.

FOR NAPLES.

Catama s—110 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—200 bales twist Pherozsha B Petit and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 32 cwt dry fruit S Dossabhoy and Co; 105 cwt dry fruit E H Ahmed; 2 pieces ivory, 2 cases fishmawes, 25 cases dry fruit and 1 case genda horns K N Miani.

Ischia s—70 cwt dry fruit P Soorji and Co; 57½ cwt dry fruit F Rahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—854 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co.

Dumbea s—503 bales twist R S N Talate and Co.

FOR TIENTSIN.

Dumbea s—260 bales twist R S N Talate and Co; 50 bales twts R S Woonwalla and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	88 1/16	+ 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1/8	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	+ 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 7/16	+ 1/8
2 months hence	30 3/8	+ 3/16
Spot in New York	65 3-4	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/2	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 7/8	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 "	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 "	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 "	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 "	"
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2	"
7 day market loans	2 1/4	"

RAPESEED—Firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1/4 A.-S. sellers quieter.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—	
Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet but steady
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	5·65—3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	2,000
Futures closed	steady

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·35	5·30	5·29
+5	+4	+5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·29	5·29	5·31
+5	+5	+5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·33	5·35	5·36
+5	+5	+5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000
Do. last year	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do. Continent	3,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10·40—20
Futures, month of Dec.	9·69—2 *
Do. month of March	9·89—7 *

* Declined owing to weak cables and to port receipts running above expectations.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·64—2
Do. month of Dec.	9·67—1
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 14th Aug.

Cotton	1,375 bales.
Wheat	13,492 cwts.
Linseed	6,584 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,016 "
Gingellyseed	775 "
Poppyseed	1,025 "
Groundnuts	349 "
Castorseed	4,614 "
Rice	973 "
Myrabollams	605 "
Cottonseed	9,357 "
Mowraseed	1,616 "
Gram	2,684 "
Joowar	1,501 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The financial items received this morning show a slight reaction of 1/8th in Consols, a rise in silver of 1/8th in spot and 3/16th for future delivery and a rise in Rupee paper of 1/8th to 65 1/4. Other securities and all discounts are unchanged.

The fluctuations in Cotton quotations are on a small scale. Liverpool spot is 3 points down and futures 3 to 5 points higher. In New York futures are 2 points lower for December and 7 points lower for March. Spot, however, is down 20 points to 10·40, the lowest quotation reached since 21st October 1905. The decline in ready cotton in New York is the more marked, as stocks there are very low. The days receipts at U. S. ports are 9,000 Bales and the new crop must now becoming to hand. The receipts of new cotton before 31st August in previous years is as follows:

1905	75,000	Bales
1904	80,000	"
1902	2,000	"

The following extract is from the Liverpool *Daily Post* of 21st July.

FIRST BALE OF COTTON SEASON 1906-7.

The first bale of Cotton from the New Crop has come to hand, and is now in the sale room of Messrs Ellison & Co., 7 Rumford Street City. Accompanying the Bale was a certificate from the Galveston Cotton Exchange, signed by four of its Directors and its Secretary, to the effect that the Cotton was marketed at Falfurrias, Starr Country, Texas, and that it is of this year's growth, classing Good Middling, good colour, good staple, and well handled, and weighing 457 lbs all of which qualifications are borne out by the appearance of the bale.

The Consignees (Messrs: Latham Alexander & Co) bought the bale and forwarded it with their compliments to Messrs Ellison & Co who in turn have very generously donated the bale to the newly-formed Guild of the Cotton Salesmen of this Market, by whom it will be disposed of in the fashion customary with first bales, and we doubt not that a very satisfactory sum will be realized for the credit of the funds of this new and deserving institution.

The Bombay Cotton market is dull and inactive with prices nominally unchanged from yesterday. Sterling exchange is very firm and Council Bills will probably be allotted at 1/32nd higher than the rates lately attained. Rupee Paper is dull at about yesterday's rates. The Freight market is firm owing to the limited tonnage available for August and the firm attitude of owners.

Shares are quiet and unchanged.

We quote:

	Rs.	
Petits	3,580	Sept.
Davids	515	do.
Kohinoors	735	do.
Bank of Bombay	1,485	Ready.
Treachers	540	X D

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	194½
Do. fine	Dec.	"	193
Do. fine	Jan.	"	192
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	212
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	216
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	196
M G K A K fine	"	"	206½
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	178
M G Broach good	March	"	237

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.			
Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 3/8d. to 13/32
French Francs	3 do.	do.	170 1-4
Marks	3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	...	155
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	214
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.	
Cash	96·15
1st Settlement. 30th August	96·15

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	1,000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·32	5·27	5·26
—3	—3	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·26	5·26	5·27
—3	—3	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·29	5·32	5·33
—4	—3	—3

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet but steady.
2 1/2 per cent Consols	88 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-8
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	30 7-16

THE Pan-Islamic Society held a reception on July 24, at the Criterion Restaurant to meet Moustafa Kamel Pasha, editor of *al Liwa*, Cairo. Mr. A. Suhrawardy, in an address of welcome, said their guest was a well-known Egyptian patriot, who had devoted himself to the realisation of the ideal to reanimate a sense of brotherhood among the Mahomedans and to dispel the ignorance and prejudice prevalent in the West regarding Islam and the Mahomedans. The Mussulmans of India, in spite of their numerical strength and devotion to the Holy Faith, were powerless, because of difference of religions and tongues, and the leadership of thought and action in Islam had passed to Egypt. In his reply Moustafa Kamel Pasha remarked that he was glad to notice the goodwill now being shown towards Islam by the followers of other creeds. They were wise in encouraging this feeling of friendship, for the renaissance of Islam meant the renaissance of humanity.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SECCUNDERABAD.

DEATH.

DASTAGEER—NOWAB—August 15, at Secunderabad (Division) Nowab Siddick Yar Khan, the beloved son of Nawab Rassool Yar Jung Bahadur and nephew of Nawab Syed Sirdarali Khan, of cholera, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 7, at Warley, Brentwood, Essex, the wife of C. S. Anderson, Esp., of Karachi, of a son.

CHAUDHURI—August 2, at Masulipatam, the wife of Captain M. N. Chaudhuri, I. M. S., of a daughter.

THOMAS—August 8, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of R. H. H. Thomas, D. S. Police, Damoh. C. P., of a daughte.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE—COOPER—August 9, at Chaubattia Church, Ranikhet, by special license by the Rev. F. L. Bell, P. G. Bensen Cooke Lieutenant, the Bedfordshire Regiment to Mabel Sutton daughter of Mr. A. S. Cooper, of Johannesberg. S. A.

DEATH.

BAGLEY—August 7, at Dalhouse, Isabel Grace, wife of W. A Bagley, Punjab P. W. D.

BURTON—August 2, in England, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Burton Commandant, 53rd Sikhs (F.F.)

KEMP'S

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water 9-32m., 8-42a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-10a.
Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m.

A DISCLAIMER.—Messrs. Vernon & Co., write to us : *re* the suit—Dr. Marrett *vs.* Vernon—"We beg to say Mr. Vernon has no connection whatsoever with our firm, Vernon & Co., Photographers, Bombay."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms, at 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p. m., when the following papers will be read :—Some historical notes on the development of the complete Flora of the Bombay Presidency, by Rev. E. Blatter, S. J.; Note on the breeding of the Russell's Viper (Vipera russelli) in captivity, by Col. W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S.; Pelican breeding in India, by C. E. Rhenius; Some notes on Heterocera, by Lieut. H. W. Kettlewell, and Some "Otoliths" or Earbones of Fishes, exhibited by Mrs. Joice.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow (17th inst.).—Supplemental mails closes at 7-30 p.m. on the 18th inst.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow (17th inst.) instead of at 7 p.m. to-day as previously notified. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 3-30 p. m, to-morrow (17th inst).—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Dumbea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on the 18th instant.

GARRYWALLAS WARNED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged about fifteen hack victoria drivers, with plying for hire off their stand. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, appeared for all the accused. He drew the attention of the Court to the fact that ever since the last ten years, the number of hack victorias had increased from 753 to over 1,450, but the number of conveyance stands still stood at 64 which was the number ten years ago. This caused a great deal of inconvenience to the garrywallas, as they could not find accommodation at the stands, and they had in consequence to drive about in search of stands and to run the risk of being charged by the police, with plying for hire off their stands. The attention of the Police Commissioner had been drawn to this inconvenience. He asked the Court to warn and discharge the accused. Mr. Morris said that on a representation having been made by the garrywallas to the Commissioner of Police, the latter had given orders, that no garrywalla was to be prosecuted, if he was standing at a corner of a street, without causing any obstruction. This order had been misunderstood by the garrywallas, who defied the police. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 14.

SINCE writing to you last, Bhownagar received 75 cents of rain, while showers of rain also fell in the whole Jetalser section. The weather now keeps clear.

The case, in which a Kunbi and Coli stand charged with murdering a woman and her two sons, has been committed to Sessions.

Wadhwan every year attracts a large number of people from various parts of the surrounding country on Gokal Ashthami day. This year about seven thousand people had gathered together. There were numerous booths occupied by confectioners, who had come down from Surat and Broach, and toy vendors. The chief feature of the fair was the tents for cinematograph show. There was also a crowd of merry-go-rounds which made a good profit. Some horse racing was indulged in. The Thakore Saheb treated his guests in a pavilion. The Jaganath Temple was beautifully decorated with bunting, palms, evergreens, and flowers, the occasion being the birthday of Krishna, a Hindoo God. At night time it was illuminated with Kane's and Kitson lights.

THE following is from the political notes of the *Morning Post*, to be taken we should say with a pinch of salt :—"It is stated on high authority that Mr. John Morley is very much disappointed with the voting on Mr. Keir Hardie's motion on Friday, in favour of placing the salary of the Secretary for India on the Estimates. But for the Unionist support accorded to him he would have been defeated in the division, and it is said that he has threatened resignation. Colour is lent to this statement by the fact that the chief Liberal Whip has taken the unusual course of addressing a letter to all the Liberals who voted with Mr. Keir Hardie, asking them to give the Government more notice when they next intend to vote against it."

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CABS 75, Hornby Road.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

The following are the Handicaps for Saturday's races :—

THE TALLYHO PLATE.—Corrie Roy 12st. 12lbs., Last Post 12st. 2lbs., Free Lance 11st. White Healther 10st. 3lbs., and The Meachim 10st. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE OLDSTAND PLATE.—Killervan 9st. 13lbs., Killua 9st. 6lbs., Applause 9st. 2lbs., Primerole 9st., Testwood 8st. 13lbs., Sainte Marquise 8st 11lbs., Trenayr 8st, 8lbs., Dirty Boy 8st. 7lbs., Shot Over 8st. 5lbs., Lord Boym 8st. 4lbs., Balayeuse 8st. 4lbs., Our State 8st. 3lbs. Lamrock 8st. 3lbs., Gambara 8st. 2lbs. Clynder 8st., Tubal Cain 7st. 6lbs., Insurrection 7st. 2lbs., and Resident 7st. Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Precious 9st. 12lbs., Shy-Lark 9st. 1lb., Laffy 8st. 10lbs. Bendigo 8st. 8lbs., Tachreet 8st. 7lbs., Eed 8st. 5lbs., Mooreed 8st. 4lbs., Bay Middleton 8st. 4lbs., Soheil 8st., Ajax 7st. 11lbs., Kummar 7st. 7lbs., Young Cardigan 7st. 3lbs., Bandit II 7st. 2lbs., Young Kaiser 7st, 1lb., Obara 7st., Grey Fox, 6st. 13lbs., Panala II 6st. 8lbs., Nainava 6st. 5lbs., and Sweet William 6st. Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Bay Middleton 9st. 12lbs., Oriental 9st. 7lbs., Hermit 9st. 1lbs. Darby 8st. 12lbs., Diler Jung 8st. 9lbs., Zurriff 8st 7lbs., Rosé 8st. 4lbs., Young Gazelle 8st. 3lbs., Mint 8st. 1lbs. Grey Fox 8st. White Face 7st. 11lbs., Panala II 7st. 7lbs., Caravan 7st. 7lbs., Settler 7st. 4lbs., Muzedee 7st. 2lbs. Napoleon 7st. 1lbs., My Mistake 7st. 0lb., and Whirlwind (late Thunderstorm) 6st. 12lbs., Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE PONY PLATE.—Russely Rose 9st. 13lbs., Matalgia 8st. 13lbs., Maudeville 8st. 12lbs., Come Back 8st. 10lbs., Gun Metal 8st. 6lbs., Filbert 7st. 10lbs. Virbala 7st. 8lbs., Indabba 7st. 6lbs. Judy 7st. 2lbs. and Tetse-a-tete 6st. 7lbs. Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

SECOND ENTRIES FOR POONA MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

The following are the second entries for the Poona Meetings :—

FIRST DAY.

YERROWDA PLATE.—Madeira.
MAIDEN PLATE.—Court Martial, Cardiff and Almas.
LILLIPUT PLATE.—Muzeade and Andry.

SECOND DAY.

KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Nurse Kitty.
CRITERION PLATE.—Swiftsure.
POONA DERBY.—Falsestart; Sugger; Swordsman and Canal.
ARAB PONY DERBY.—Muzeade and Andry.

THIRD DAY.

BEDOUIN PLATE.—King Cobweb.

FOURTH DAY.

BREEDERS' PLATE.—Palm Wine.
NAVAL AND MILITARY PLATE.—Booby and Kashmir.

FIFTH DAY.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.—King Cobweb; Young Kohinoor; Mishall and Canal.
STEWARDS PURSE.—Swiftsure.
HOMEBRED PLATE.—Palm Wine.

SIXTH DAY.

LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—Muzeade.

SEVENTH DAY.

TURF CLUB CUP.—King Cobweb.
KIRKEE PLATE.—Turn-of-Luck.

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA REGATTAS.

Poona Representatives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

Poona will be represented at the Madras Regatta by the following :—Captain Dorgan, R. A. M. C., 11st. 4lbs.; Lieutenant Graham of the 121st Pioneers, 10st. 12lbs.; Lieutenant Noke, R. A. M. C., 11st. 4lbs.; Lieutenant Baldwin (Stroke) 10st. 12lbs.; Lieutenant Mortimer (Coxswain) 9st. The crew leave to-night for Madras to pull against both Madras and Calcutta on the 23rd instant.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

A large crowd assembled last evening to witness the Royal Scots vs. the Y. M. C. A., and were rewarded by seeing a most interesting game.

The players were favoured with fine weather, though a cross-wind rendered accurate play difficult.

The Military defended the Northern end during the initial half, and scored a goal. The ball was kicked into the goal Custodian's hand, who failed to gather it.

During the second half of the game the Y. M. C. A. men were more agressive but could not get the ball past the goal custodian.

The Civilians maintained a strong attack on the right and forced their opponents to concede three corners in quick succession, which remained unconverted.

The game was thoroughly well contested and the Royal Scots deserve their victory.

The scores are as follows :—

Royal Scots .... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. .... nil.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	12	12	0	0	36	0	24*
Telegraph	13	7	4	2	14	11	16
Royal Artillery	11	7	4	0	25	9	14
Y. M. C. A.	13	6	5	2	24	15	14
Bombay Gymkhana	11	5	5	1	14	11	11
Rovers	11	5	6	0	13	15	10
City	13	1	11	1	4	45	3
Parel Gymkhana	10	1	9	0	5	29	2

* Winners of cup and gold medals.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Turf C. C. vs. Bishop's High School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

A cricket match was played this evening between the Turf Cricket Club *vs.* The Bishop's High School. Scores :—

TURF C. C.

Penton b Stewart	29
Brown c Lovejoy, b Newland	8
Forster, not out	45
Pell c Simmons, b Chard	3
Taylor c Dubois, b Newland	16
F. William b Newland	16
Hemmingway b Newland	0
Framjee, not out	2
Hutchins, Ganga and another did not bat	
Extras	7
Total	126

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL

Lovejoy c Brown, b Williams	17
Chard l.-b.-w., b Ganga	10
Stewart, retired	48
Simmons c Ganga, b Forster	4
Carey c Brown, b Hemmingway	8
Brewin c Dalby, b Hemmingway	2
Viney- retired	19
Dubois, Newland, Aquino, and Cody did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	112

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE weather yesterday was most propitious for the full enjoyment of the weekly Mud Sports promoted by the Bombay Gymkhana, and the Marine Lines Maidan again presented a very animated appearance. It is evident that this meeting is the most popular of the many sporting engagements held in Bombay in the course of the week, and yesterday the attendance of Gymkhana members and ladies was most satisfactory. The Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. J. Henderson Gray and W. G. Palmer, are nothing if not original, and they have each Wednesday been very successful with their programme. Competitors and spectators alike have no reason to complain of repetition in the events, for every week something new has been introduced, which has been the means of affording considerable amusement to all concerned. The arrangements too are admirable and leave nothing to be desired. There is no waiting about between the heats, and directly one competition is concluded the next is started with all despatch. The interest in the meeting is consequently well sustained, and the fortunes of the competitors in the various events are closely followed.

Yesterday's programme saw a large number of competitors, and in several cases there were some close finishes. The Band of the 113th Regiment, by permission of Colonel Hogge and officers, played a pleasing selection of music, and altogether a very enjoyable two hours were passed. In the individual tent-pegging for horses over hurdles Mr. L. Baraclough was first with Mr. J. F. Parkin second, and Captain J. Mackie third, while in the jumping competition for ponies the order was Captain Makie 1, Mr. J. R. Boothby 2, and Mr. D. Wilson 3.

The Deck Quoit Stakes was a ladies' nomination event. Gentlemen were required to ride to a point, dismount and obtain twelve polo balls, then remount and ride to where the ladies were standing. The ladies had to throw as many of the balls as possible into buckets placed a few yards away. When all twelve balls had been disposed of the gentlemen had to gallop home. Two seconds were deducted from competitor's time for each ball his nominatrix succeeded in flinging in the bucket. Mr. L. Barraclough and Mrs. Boyd were first, Captain Mackie and Mrs. Greenfield second, Mr. E. W. Webb and Mrs. Hogg third.

There was an excelled entry for the Cockade Fight, no fewer than eight teams competing. Each team had three representatives, who were provided with jackets, marks and single sticks, the marks carrying cockades of difftrent colours. Competitors endeavoured to strike off their adversary's plumes and some exciting bouts were witnessed. Sergeant-Major Coy (20th Hussars) Bombay Light Horse acted as Ring Master. The Pony Troup, consisting of Messrs. L. Barraclough, E. M. Webb and D. Wilson were first, defeating Messrs. R. K. Franks, E. C. Griffin and A. T. Cooper who had entered as the Degenerates. The following is the result of the rounds :—

First Round.

Light Horse Pony Troops beat the Royal Scots.
Light Horse No. 1 Team beat 104th Rifles.
113th Infantry beat the Three Musketeers.
The Degenerates beat Light Horse No. 2 team.

Second Round.

Light Horse Pony Troops beat Light Horse No. 1 Team.
The Degenerates beat 113th Infantry.
Pony Troop beat Degenerates.

Final.

The Garrison Stakes (ladies' nomination) was productive of considerable amusement. The gentlemen had to wear a plain straw hat, which, together with trimming materials they presented to the ladies, were required to exhibit their millinery knowledge. The gentlemen then had to return over the course wearing the hat. The first in with the most artistic headgear was adjudged winner. The gentlemen, however, had to parade before the millinery judge, an office which was ably and judiciously filled by Mrs. Greenfield. Captain Mackie and Mrs. Liston were first and Mr. Gore second.

The Ponny Scurry Handicap resulted :—Mr. G. D. Rice's "Jack First" 1, ridden by Mr. W. G. Palmer; Mr. Barraclough 2, and Mr. Stewart 3, while in the Horse Scurry Handicap, Mr. C. M. Yates' "Ginger," ridden by Mr. G. C. Griffin, was first Capt., Mackie second, and Mr. J. F. Hill third.

A CURIOUS EXPERIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In *East and West* of this month, a Bombay architect describes an extraordinary occurrence which he witnessed many years ago in one of the *minars* of the Taj Mahal. These towers stand on the four corners of the platform on which the famous tomb is built. They are about eighty feet high and have a base seven feet in diameter and they stand three hundred feet apart. The visitor was asked by a guide, "Would you like me to make the *minars* sway ?" to which the other readily assented, and then each mounted to the top of a tower and sat in full view of his companion three hundred feet away. The guide then began to sway his body in a line with the opposite tower and in a few minutes the visitor felt his own tower sway in equal rhythm towards and away from that of the guide. He regretted the absence of any instrument by which the amplitude of the movement might be measured, and he marvelled that the weight of a man could move so great a mass at such a distance, for he reckoned that each tower of openwork marble would weigh 50 tons, and that the brick foundation would be equal to 5,000 tons. He estimated the energy of the man to be equal to five pounds and yet at each sway he says "I felt the vibration increase till an intoxication seemed to possess me and I was relieved when he stopped."

The guide's body had become a pendulum of flesh, which communicated its swing to two very much longer pendulums of stone 300 feet apart, but the period of swing of the stone pendulum must have been controlled by their length, and would presumably be much slower than the movement of the man. How then could he exert any perceptible influence on these masses of masonry ?

Perhaps the influence of the guide on the visitor was purely hypnotic. The story is one of the sort that should delight the hearts of the people who

"Can even tell the time of day
By working sums in algebray."

And to these, with your permission, I leave it.—Yours, etc.

GRAVITY.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

181-06—Vatubhai J. and M.—Ahmed Moya bin Allibhai and S. vs. Bablabibi and others va B. and N. W. and G. and Co. Mirza and M. Mulla and M. and M. end S. S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

200-05—S, B. and Jacob—Goolmahomad and M. vs. Jacob Haj Essa and others. M. J. and G., K. and P., N. and D. S. B. and N.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

11-06—Inperson—Bawa Runchodji Bawa Haridasji vs. Sanyasj Gayanandji Hari Gorji and others A. H. D. and Co,

Long Causes.

625-03—Wadia and Co.—Nandsamidts Mathurdas and others vs. Haroon Hiji Vyedjno and others. Mulla and M. and Thakurdas and Co.

384-05—Inperson - Bawa Runchordasji Bawa Hurdosji va. Sanyasi Gyanandji Hari Gorji and others. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

For further directions on Commissioners report and costs

242-02—Madhowji K.. and E. Shancorebas and others vs. Bai Veli and others Bicknell M. and B. and M. K. and C.

52-96—Tyabji D. and Co. - Bai Luxmibai widow and others vs. C. A. Turnerao.

894-05—Payne and Co.—Jivaji Adamji Rehmanji and others vs. Adamji Essoofally U. and P., P. and Co. and C. and Co.

Long Causes,

522-05—Ragavaya ana B.—Janardhan Damodar Naik and others vs. Ali Mahomed Fazvlbhai and othsrs Matubhai J. and M.

300-06 Wadia G. and Co. Nethji Akbarji and others vs. Praga Narroudas Tyobji D. and Co.

19-06—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.—Nathoo Gungaram and others vs. M. Ci Michailidi and Co.

755-05—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.—Maneckbai widow vs Bapuji Dhunji Bhoyramji and others Payne and Co. K. D. Shroff and M. J. and M.

728-04—Shamrao—M. and H. Sonabai widow and others vs. Bhalchand Chuturchund Mathubhai J. and M.

155-05—Captain and V.—Anandrao Bhao vs. Bhagirthibai widow and others S, and M., Mulla M. J. and C. R. and B. and K. S. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

808-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

175-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V K J Bilimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohimji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

21-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

272-02—Edgelow G. and Co.—Mahomed Ebrahim Hamdady vs. Abdul Latiff Jitakar and others C. and B. and Co. C and V. and V. M. and K.

521-05—Daphatary and D. Chunlal—Ddaramdas Saranyr vs. Gungaram Klydas Bharatia Monsukldal J. and H.

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmull Bhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Fombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and anther Captain and V

520-03—Payne and Co—M L Prumming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

273-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakur das and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jakeria - Payne and Co [S C C Suit]

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary suit for hearing in hambers.

284-06—Mulla and M.—Haji Nurmahomed Cossum vs. Vithaldas Sunderdas and others.

For Consent Decree.

288-06—Nadersha and T—Rehmankhan Vulud Lalkhan vs Amirbibi widow and others—J and R D.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Testamentary suit.

291-05—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow —Wadia G and Co—part heard

Long Causes.

423-06—Hiralal and D—Cowasji Dinzhaw Engineer vs Bhojak Nahalchund Prausook—Unwalla and P

24-06—Hiralal and D—Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer vs Khusedji Merwanji Baliwalla—Unwalla and P

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chambclinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

202-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanchi Bleach vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

367-05—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co

275-06—Malvi H. M. and K.—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Shewaram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji Khoda and other—Mehta and S

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

Prize Distribution.

IN response to invitations issued by the Managing Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, a gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen took place in the Prarthana Samaj Hall at Girgaon, yesterday afternoon, to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Society's schools.

Mr. A. Leslie, of Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company, occupied the chair. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mrs. A. Leslie, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, Mr. Damodardass Govardhandass Sukadvalla, Mr. K. R. Kama, Mrs. N. G. Chandavarker, Mr. and Mrs Sharp, Mr. N. G. Welinker, Mr. John Wallace, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Rao Bahadur Vandeker, Rao Bahadur Manaji Ragoji and others.

The programme for the evening opened with remarks by Mr. N. G. Welinkar, the Honorary Secretary of the Society concerning the last year's report, which had been printed and circulated. From this report it appeared that the institutions managed by the Society were the Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boy's Seminary, the Dadabhoy Nowroji Free Library and Reading Room, the Chinchpoogli Day and Night Free School and the Chinchpoogli Free Library and Reading Room. The receipts for the year, including a sum of Rs. 1,686 the balance of the year before last, was Rs, 12,061. This also included a special donation from Mr. Damoderdass Goverdhandass Sukhadwala of Rs. 5,000. a special donation from the Bombay Millowners' Association of Rs. 500, ordinary and special subscriptions and donations amounting to Rs. 1,151 and the building grant from Government of Rs. 3,331. Rao Bahadur Vassonji Kimji and Mr. H. E. E. Procter had each given a donation of Rs. 50 and Mr. N. V. Mandlik continued his annual grant of Rs. 75 from the Rehatsek bequest. After meeting the disbursements for the year a balance of Rs. 628 was left to be carried over to the current year's account. The Committee resolved to make a beginning of Industrial Instruction; and for that purpose had a small work shed erected in the rear of the D. N. P. B. school building at a cost of Rs. 1,500. A small industrial class has been opened where about 20 selected boys are being taught carpentry under a fully qualified teacher, in addition to the rest of the school curriculum. The ordinary instruction given had also been improved by the introduction of drawing, object lessons, Kindergarten occupations and class singing. During the year 188 new boys were admitted into the school; the total number of boys whose names were borne on the rolls during some part of year was 312. The average number of pupils on the rolls was 111 and the average daily attendance 95 as against last year's 115 and 82. The scholars came exclusively from the backward castes of Hindoos, the different castes being well represented on the rolls. The Educational Inspector had recommended the day school for a grant of Rs. 72 and the nights school for Rs. 50. At the conclusion of the report an appeal was made to the liberality of the wealthy, and to the support of the educated men of this enlightened and prosperous city, to forward the cause of primary education.

Songs intelligent dialogues in Marathi and English, and musical drills concluded the musical part of the programme.

Mr. A. Leslie then distributed to the successful pupils of the school's prizes of small useful articles such as books, clothes, etc.

The Chairman in addressing the gathering remarked that he possessed no qualifications of an academic character entitling him to be in the position in which he found himself. Anyhow any qualifications he might possess that would enable him to speak on the subject of education were those of a learned rather than a teacher. For although in the course of a life which already ran into a respectable number of years, he might have learnt a thing or two, he was happy to say that he was still in the students' stage, and hoped always to remain so. The curriculum followed by the teaching staff of the Society's schools must necessarily be very circumscribed, but the teachers would have fulfilled the most useful purpose of their career if, no matter what the special subject might be which they were teaching, they could only attain some small success, paradoxical as it might sound, in teaching their pupils how to learn. He knew that teachers could not do much to fashion the present lines of their pupils or to shape their fortunes, but might they be worthy of their profession and do what they could to make those who came under their influence, the wiser and the better for their teaching. That was prize-giving day, but for the teachers there were no prizes. He hoped therefore that all of them would have the moral satisfaction of feeling that their labours had been whole-hearted, and he was happy to be able to tell them about a friend, who desired to remain anonymous, had promised, if the Committee approved, to present the senior members of the teaching staff with a small bonus by way of encouraging them and inciting them to renewed efforts. (Cheers). He was happy to state that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to send in a contribution towards the funds of Society. (Cheers.) The Chairman then gave a little sound advice to the young pupils.

At the instance of Mr. D. E. Wacha the gratitude of the Committee was expressed to the Prarthana Samaj, who had kindly lent the hall in which they were gathered.

Mr. Damoderdass G. Sukadwalla proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mrs. Leslie for the distribution of prizes. He said they must have all seen how bright and cheery the pupils looked, while Mrs. Leslie, with all her gentle courtesy, was giving away the prizes. But was not Mrs. Leslie, the daughter of that distinguished "Mabap" of mill hands whom they all so well knew and regarded, he meant Sir George Cotton. (Cheers.)

The motion was heartily agreed to.

THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED" PROSECUTION.

Judgment Postponed.

YESTERDAY, at the Explanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing of the case was resumed in which Mr. Sorabji L. Palamkote, editor and proprietor of a monthly Guzerati Magazine, charged Mr. Jehangir. B. Murzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Printing Press, with infringement of the Printing Press Act, in that he omitted to put an imprint on certain pamphlets printed at his press. Mr. Burjor F. Dastur, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Jamasji P. H. Dastur, solicitor, defended.

The printer of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Press, Mr. Maneckji Nowroji, was cross-examined by Mr. B. Dastur. He stated that there was no contract relating to the printing work of the Zoroastrian Association. There was no settlement about the money. Mr. Murzban got the remuneration for the work done. The Superintendent, Mr. Rustom J. Murzban, filled in the tenders for the Railway printing work.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that the instructions given him by accused about the imprint were, that he must put the name of the printing press, namely, Jam-e-Jamshed Press, on every piece of paper that was printed in the office. Witness was often reminded of this instruction by the accused. The accused never took active interest in the printing department. When he passed through the printing department, he sometimes spoke to witness about his work.

A declaration made by Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban and the late Mr. C. M. Shroff was read out by the counsel for the accused. It declared that the above two persons were the proprietors of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Printing Press.

Mr. B. Dastur then asked the Court to be allowed to put Mr. Nanabhoy R. Chichgar in the witness-box for cross-examination. He said as a question of motive had been raised on behalf of the defence, Mr. Chichgar was anxious to face the accused.

The Magistrate said that he had already ruled that he would not go into the question of motive.

Mr. J. Dastur, counsel for the accused, then addressed the Court. He submitted that if any offence had been committed it had not been committed by his client. There was not a scrap of evidence connecting his client with the printing of the pamphlets in question. He further urged that his client was not criminally liable for the acts or omissions of his agents or servants. The legislature, he submitted, intended to punish the actual printer only. In case the Court came to a conclusion adverse to his client, he would ask his worship to express his disapproval of this prosecution.

The Magistrate : I cannot express my disapproval of what is a legal act.

Mr. B. Dastur : There has been a direct infringement of the Act.

Mr. J. Dastur : Our point was that this was a conspiracy on the part of Mr. Nanabhoy Chichgar and Mr. Sorabji Palamkote.

Mr B. Dastur strongly objected to any such suggestion being made, and denied that there was any such conspiracy.

The Magistrate said he had already stated he would not go into the question of motive. What he had to see was whether the Act was deliberately infringed or not.

Mr. J. Dastur : I think the motive of the prosecution is a legitimate question to be considered.

The Magistrate : I cannot go into the question of motive at all.

The counsel for the prosecution then addressed the Court.

The Magistrate has promised to give his decision on Tuesday.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A JAPAN ON THE NORTH-WEST.

THE *Indian Spectator* speaking of the Amir of Afghanistan, observes :—People have been wondering who could have tempted the Amir of Afghanistan to eat of the fruit of Western knowledge and science. It is believed that during the Russo-Japanese war he was diligently reading all newspaper accounts of the war and of the wonderful progress of the Asiatic nation in the Far East. It seems now that Sir Louis Dane also had some share in the temptation. Through him the Government of India presented to the Amir a motor car. His Highness is now so very enamoured of power-driven machinery that he wishes to introduce in his factories electricity produced by water-power.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The *Praja Bandhu* writes :—Our readers will remember that we have more than once advocated among other things the starting of Banking institutions in our midst by our own men, in order that they may afford further facilities for the development of our trade. We, therefore, welcome with pleasure the new Bank that some of our wealthy men have decided to start in Bombay in the near future with a capital of a *crore* of rupees divided into shares worth Rs. 100 each. It goes without saying that there is ample scope for the operations of not only one but several concerns of this nature in a commercial centre like Bombay, and judging from the splendid results achieved by several foreign Banks working in our midst, as well as by purely indigenous concerns of this nature in the Punjab and in the United Provinces, one need not entertain any serious doubts as to the success of the new concern, provided it is worked with all due care and on strict business principles.

MR. BRYAN ON BRITISH INDIA.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks :—Of all the globe-trotters that visited our shores during the last cold weather, the most distinguished, as well for his eminent position in America as for the mission which brought him here, was Mr. W. Jennings Bryan. The results of his observations he has embodied into contributions to the American Press. His article on "British Rule in India" is a bold and fearless indictment of the British *Raj*. The article has a fine flavour of American hyperbole and democratic abhorrence of rule of one race over another. Imbued with democratic feelings and brought up amidst democratic surroundings Mr. Bryan has been shocked at the spectacle of a people not having as he says, a potent voice in the making of laws under which they have to live or in the imposing of taxes which they have to pay.

POLITICAL UNREST AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—Writing upon this subject of political unrest among the Mahomedans of India, the *Bombay Gazette* has published in its issue of Tuesday, week before last, a very thoughtful and readable article. Our contemporary does not digress into platitudes when it alludes to the growth of political agitation in a community which is, and has ever been found, to be loyal to the core in its allegiance to the British throne. It scans the present situation with the eagle-eye of an astute politician, and surveys the causes which have been at work to bring about feelings of unrest. This feeling, which is growing with time, is attributable to varying forces which assert themselves differently upon different classes of the community. With the illiterate and unlettered section it grows out of purely religious sentiments and bigotry. The relations of the British Government with the Ottoman Empire have been eyed with not a little uneasiness by the majority of the uneducated masses. The late developments in Egypt are construed to mark a new departure in the policy of British statesmen, calculated to endanger the integrity of the dominions of the Sultan and the regions over which he wields hierarchichal sway as the Defender of the Faith. While the feeling of unrest in this class constitute a source of real danger, there is another class to count with, who though numerically small, aggravate, in their discontended state, the danger, by the influence which they excercise upon the illiterate masses of the community. This class comprises the educated and half-educated Mahomedans who are turned out annually in large numbers from the various educational institutions of the country. The unrest of this class proceeds partly from a quasi-religious and partly from a real political grievance. In fact the latter form of grievance weighs more keenly with the educated classes, whose religious fanaticism is a good deal toned down by the softening influences of education. But this is just the section whose loyalty to the Crown is most indispensable for the safety and security of the Empire.

MISREADING THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The *Gujerati*, in speaking of the partition question, thus indulges in some unpleasant vaticinations :—That the partition of Bengal will now be reversed *in toto* we do not for a moment believe. But there is no reason why the Indians and Anglo-Indians and the entire public press should not join in putting an end to a tension and bitterness of feeling by asking for a reasonable compromise. In our opinion our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are still repeating the same blunder that Lord Curzon committed. They are misreading the signs of the times. They have failed to guage the forces and influences which are now stirring up the life of the whole country. By their opposition they are, we think, in no way advancing the interests of the British Government in India. The partition question, if not settled by way of some reasonable compromise, is certain to keep up an amount of bitterness and irritation which all thinking persons, both Indians and Anglo-Indians, will have reason to deplore. The celebration of the Swadeshi Day at Calcutta and the proceedings of the great meeting held on Wednesday last in connection there with are an unmistakeable indication of the prevailing feeling. It is very easy to depreciate it as fictitious and unreal and recklessly vilify the Bengalee Babus, whilst making so much political capital out of officially inspired Mahomedan demonstrations. But it will not be quite so easy to control the consequences of such reckless vilification and of the fatal blunder that is being committed in keeping up a festering sore which all responsible and far-seeing subjects of His Majesty's Government would like to see healed up by a policy of sympathetic conciliation and reasonable compromise.

EGYPTIAN NATIVES AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

IN a White-paper published on the 27th ultimo correspondence is published respecting the attack by Egyptian natives upon British officers at Denshawai. Lord Cromer, in his first telegraphic report of the incident upon June 14, says that "Orders will shortly be issued by the General prohibiting officers in the Army from shooting pigeons in the future under any circumstances whatever." As later details were supplied it was ascertained that the original report that a woman had been killed by the discharge of a gun belonging to one of the officers arose from some natives having been injured by the accidental discharge of the weapon as it was dragged from Lieutenant Porter. No native was killed. The decision of the special tribunal constituted under the Khedive's order at the request of Major-General Bullock, was that premeditation and concerted action were clearly established. Three of the best-known native advocates defended the accused and were given a very full hearing. Complaint is made by Mr. Findlay in a telegraphic despatch, dated July 4, that the reports published in the Press have mostly been either false or inaccurate, in spite of every facility having been given. The execution of the sentences only occupied an hour. The necessary arrangements were made by the Mudir of the province, who was assisted by the British Inspector of the district. The public hangman performed the executions, the flogging being administered by Egyptians.

The Egyptian, being a fatalist, does not greatly fear death (says Mr. Findlay), and there is, therefore, much to be said for flogging as a judicial punishment in Egypt. The prevalence of serious crime (agrarian murder and private revenge) is one of the most difficult problems in the country. Imprisonment has very little deterrent effect. Six cases of brutal murders and murderous assaults occurred last week. An English irrigation official when in the discharge of his duty was also stoned.

On July 5, Mr. Findlay telegraphed :—It is my duty to warn you of the deplorable effect which is being produced in Egypt by the fact that Members of Parliament have seriously called in question the unanimous sentence passed by a legally constituted Court, of which the best English and the best native Judge were members. This fact will, moreover, supply the lever which has, up to the present, been lacking to the venal agitators who are at the head of the so-called patriotic party. The local press campaign, in which both European and native journals are engaged, has recommenced with such violence and is being conducted with such an absolute disregard for truth as to make it evident that large sums of money have been expended. A few days after the Denshawai affray some natives stoned and severely injured an irrigation inspector. Two days ago three natives knocked a soldier off his donkey and kicked him in the stomach; his injuries are serious. In the latter case, theft appears to have been the motive. My object in mentioning these instances is to show the results to be excepted if once respect for the law is shaken.

In a supplementary memorandum, Lord Cromer expresses his entire approbation of the steps taken by Mr. Findlay in his absence and his concurrence in Mr. Findlay's remarks.

"WE report with deep regret the death of old Madam Aframmah, of Low Town, which took place on the evening of the 6th instant. She was buried next day with the Amateur Brass Band."—*The Gold Coast Leader* June 30, 1906.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1906.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM, in an August Magazine, writes of the objects of Polar Discovery. He was led to do so by the irritating question which people will address to him, "What is the use of it? It is a question the "general" will ask, for to them Arctic and Antarctic expeditions are so much wasted money, so much human suffering and so much needless loss of life. Sir Clements waxes indignant. The work of exploration and discovery, he would have us know, has been, for at least four centuries, the most distinguishing feature in our history, that exploration has been the nursery of our seamen, the origin of our colonies and the main source of our greatness. And reproachfully to his questioners he adds: "There are men among us whose souls are in their ledgers and who can see no use in anything unless there is a yield and an immediate yield in pounds, shillings and pence." Nevertheless it was with the hope of ultimate gain that all old-time voyages of discovery were undertaken and if Polar Expeditions cannot hold out some pecuniary advantage to the State very little assistance from Government can be looked for. Admiral Markham is unpleasantly aware of this and he laments the decadence of that spirit which led Lord Beaconsfield to announce that Government would despatch an Arctic expedition, in order to encourage that spirit of maritime enterprise which had always distinguished the English people. That express object in Admiral Markham's view, represented the policy of "that best and most enlightened statesman of Great Britain for the last three centuries." Meanwhile, he holds, that with the advance of knowledge, the actual scientific results of Polar Expeditions, whether Arctic or Antarctic, had become more significant and more important, for it was seen that the polar regions did not stand by themselves, but that as regards nearly all branches of science, they must be considered in their relations to the rest of the globe. But alas! for Admiral Markham's admiration of Lord Beaconsfield, the moment the expedition returned everything was given up. The ships were used for other purposes, the admirably trained officers and men were dispersed and the results were ignored. Government actually refused to publish the exceedingly valuable results of its own expedition and it sent out no more, though if the work had been continued, the expense would have been very slight and in two or three, or at the outside five years, the whole region would have been sufficiently explored and the Arctic mystery would have been solved.

Admiral Markham does not care to trouble about the cost of these expeditions and commensurate scientific results are for others to calculate. Enough for him that such undertakings redound to the credit of England. He delights in thinking that in the days of good Queen Bess the "sordid utilitarian gang," who have now to be reckoned with, were non-existent. Yet the expeditions of those days had more tangible results than those of to-day. The merchant adventurers in the time of Edward VI attempted a voyage by the North-East to Cathay and opened out a most important and lucrative trade with Russia by the White Sea. The attempt at the Pole by Hudson failed, but it led to the establishment of the Spitzbergen fishery, which enriched the flourishing communities at the seaports of Yorkshire and Scotland for more than two centuries. The voyages of Hudson and Button, James and Luke Fox, pointed the way to the foundation of the great Hudson's Bay Company which flourished for two hundred and fifty years and is still flourishing. He would be a very bold man, exclaims Sir Clements, who would have the assurance to raise the cry of "What was the good of them!" True, but there is a vast difference between the expeditions of those days and the fruitless ones of to-day. There is absolutely no hope of any profitable outcome and very little, if anything, we fear, can be added to the scientific discoveries in Polar regions. Yet Admiral Markham will not listen to this. He replies "your soul is in your ledger" and harks back to days of old. "The mere commercial profits were not the really important results of the Elizabethan voyages. These were more far-reaching. Milton, not as a poet, but as a great prose writer declared as much. He said that such enterprises would be heroic, if the desire for gain had not been the motive." Doubtless, but unfortunately for him and for his admirer, heroics are weighed against money-bags much more persistently to-day than they were in the good old times when stumbling against a rock gave us a colony. It was that knowledge which gave an impetus to voyages of discovery in the eighteenth century notwithstanding that our censor declares that the Government and the people of that day had no need to answer the question as to material utility, for there were no wiseacres to put it. Those who do so now he regards as "the scum of a later generation." Yet in the very next sentence he lapses into the admission that the results of those expeditions were the founding of our Australasian colonies, the promotion of research, great additions to geographical knowledge, contributions to literature which have been the delight of succeeding generations and the continuance of the very best school for our Navy. It will be observed that the gallant Admiral, even waxed eloquent, puts the founding of our Australasian colonies first. There are no more worlds to conquer, no more territory to grab.

Then what inducement is there to spend more money, to say nothing of life on those inhospitable ice-bergs? Why build balloons and airships and motor-sledges in which to permit enthusiasts to commit suicide? That is not the way to put it. That is a very narrow view. Doubtless. But what is it that Admiral Markham wishes his successors to accomplish? To look for indirect results? No. To solve geographical problems, not found colonies, or discover whale fisheries, or seals or fossil ivory. The advancement of knowledge and the encouragement of maritime enterprise. If we left all this to the Kaiser it might keep him away from Morocco and Egypt and Arabia and divert his attention from Turkey. But no, we must take the lead. We must study the geological questions connected with that unknown region, in their relation to those of other ports of the hemisphere—whether north or south. We must make magnetic observations over an unknown area both as regards pure science and practical navigation. We must try and appreciate the true value of meteorology, of other observations in physics and in the science of biology, and we shall appreciate the fact that the results attained more than justify the despatch of polar expeditions. It is a pity that simultaneously with the opening of Admiral Markham's crusade the report on the actual scientific results of the National Antarctic Expedition were not published. They are not yet ready we are informed, and we are referred to Captain Scott's clear, straightforward and fascinating narrative. "Just as the narratives published by Hakluyt inspired the poets, the adventurers, even the statesmen in the days of our ancestors; so now does the Antarctic explorer inspire the youth of England to do and to encourage similar deeds." Admiral Markham hopes so at all events and is desirous that Antarctic effort should be continuous. He gives us good accounts of Lieutenant Michael Barne who is about to lead "a small and inexpensive expedition" and tells us that its object is to achieve a definite and thoroughly feasible geographical discovery, namely that of the insularity or continental character of Graham Land. The discovery may not seem to the general public to matter very much one way or the other, but Admiral Markham assures us it will, as it will lead directly to the solution of other geographical problems which he does not specify. It is sufficient for him to believe that they will be solved and that this renewal of Antarctic exploration is a sufficient proof that the spirit of our forefathers is not quite dead and that we are still worthy to be the countrymen of the Elizabethan heroes.

MATRIMONY AND AFTER.

How easily little difficulties are overcome in Australia may be gathered from a casual glance through the advertisement columns of the huge newspapers they produce in the capital towns of the Southern colonies. Strephon does not sigh for Phyllis or stand beneath the window of an unknown maiden until he attracts her attention, nor does he serenade her on a guitar. He is unacquainted with either Phyllis or Chloe. What is more, he does not desire their acquaintance. He has no time for dalliance and heart throbs. He wants a wife. Chloe wishes for a husband. She never tells her love, but she will not sit like patience on a monument smiling at grief. There is no time for a green and yellow melancholy. She desires matrimony, not romance. So both man and maid—and even widow—hie them to a newspaper office and insert a "special short" in the issue of next day. It is the easiest thing in the world and brings matrimonial candidates more quickly to the point than they would arrive at it if left to their own resources. In fact they can be engaged, married, settled and unsettled, all in less time than it takes to "pop the question." The entire story is told in one and the same column. An "Agency" can arrange the whole life-history of a married couple if they desire it. But some few prefer a little preliminary love-making. They meet and miss one another. They are anxious to meet again. So here is the first advertisement:—"J. C. N.—Meet same place Sunday night, eight o'clock. J." The reply comes: "Thanks dearest, grieved for you. True love." But they tire of it. The game is not worth the candle. She goes to the Agency. So does he. Her advertisement reads: "Clergyman's daughter, of highest scholastic attainments, 19, desires correspondence educated man, comfortable circumstances, view matrimony." His runs: "Gentleman, 29, income £ 400 yearly, waiting introduction enlightened lady under 25, matrimony." Alongside them come others. We cull a few samples: "Spinster, 25, dress maker, good looking, irreproachable character, wishes introduction tradesman, permanently employed, civil servant preferred or business man;" "Sisters, 21 and 23, prepossessing, college educated, musical, thoroughly domesticated, residing with father, retired city merchant, wish introduction school master or squatter;" "Lady, 22, prepossessing, R. C. well educated, musical, with £250 capital, residing rich uncle, wishes introduction; educated man, good social and financial position;" "Widow, 35, R. C., alone, fairly educated, private income, £120 yearly, wishes introduction R. C., warder or constable, with own property;" "Lady, 40, widow, prepossessing, alone, with own house and £100 yearly income, wishes introduction educated man, income without personal exertion;" "Widow, doctor's, 42, accomplished musician, private income £200 yearly, residing rich widowed father, wishes introduction educated man, good financial position." And so on they go, ladies of all ages from 18 to 59.

The matrimonially inclined men's advertisements follow: "Gentleman, 57, timber merchant, independent means, proof supplied, waiting introduction;" "Gentleman, 30, hotel-keeper, city, cash £400 and prosperous business;" "Gentleman, 50, refined, highly connected, income £300, desires introduction refined lady;" "Gentleman, 29, income £400 yearly, waiting introduction domesticated enlightened girl." They are introduced and marriages are arranged. The same advertisement column instructs them how to proceed so as to combine economy with despatch: "Marriages celebrated by Clergymen, with due solemnity, in strictest privacy, at Queen-street, Melbourne, opposite Old Cemetery, or elsewhere, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily (Saturdays included); no notice required. Marriage fee 5/6, or marriage, with guaranteed gold wedding ring, and necessary witnesses provided, 10/6; or marriage with massive guaranteed gold wedding ring and necessary witnesses provided, £1 1/. Marriage certificates are same as supplied by leading clergymen of Victoria. P. S.—15,300 marriages celebrated during last 14 years by ordained clergymen, undermentioned denominations—Presbyterian, Church of England, Congregational and Baptist." Of course there is competition, but only one fixes a fee of less than ten shillings and six pence with all included and he, being a "registered clergyman" not ordained, only charges seven and six. Sometimes, of course, the marriages do not prove successful. What matter? There is no occasion to trouble. The same column, which brought together husband, wife and clergyman also introduces the private detective. Here he is:—"W.C., formerly of Victorian Detective Police the greatest man on earth for divorce cases." He is not without rivals. "Detectives.—Secret Inquiries, divorce evidence collected; male, female detectives; lady attendance; charges small. Great Unknown;" "Divorce Cases conducted, half usual cost; don't be misled by bogus advertisements. William-st." Those announcements ought to be accounted a sufficient warning. But no, we find a touching advertisement near the bottom of the column: "Banker's Widow, 59, property valued £4,000, rent roll £5 weekly, waiting able elderly man, references exchanged." She wishes for some one to help her down the hill of life. Perhaps she will not wait in vain.

THE FRENCH CHURCHES.

THE Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops will not tend to improve the relations between Church and State in France. The clergy are authorised by His Holiness to disregard the law of Separation to ignore the Parochial Associations empowered by the Act of December last to take over charge of Church affairs. According to the law promulgated in France on December 9th the Churches are separated from the State, which formerly provided the salaries of the clergy, and the adherents of all creeds were permitted to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*). All buildings actually used for public worship were, after inventories were taken, made over to the Associations; the churches and other places of worship for the total period of the existence of the Associations, the Archbishops' and Bishops' houses for two years, the presbyteries and great seminaries for five years. When the churches were made over to the Associations the clergy were not ungenerously dealt with. They were given grants and pensions, and it was anticipated that the Associations would supply whatever was further necessary. So they would, but they are not desired to and His Holiness prefers separation pure and simple. The French Government would not improbably prefer it too, seeing that it would save them between twenty and thirty millions of francs per annum. But the Pope has counselled disregard of the law, so we may expect to find ecclesiastical chaos, if not disorders, in the course of a few days. His Holiness deprecates violence it is true, but it is almost certain to follow. The French people are both religious and excitable, and we may anticipate a renewal of the scenes of last autumn.

SIR FREDERICK LELY.

LORD MINTO, like his predecessor evidently believes in the "eternal moral that mercy is more powerful than vengeance." Hence he absolved the refractory schoolboys and prevented Sir Bamfylde Fuller having his way with them. His Excellency has been told that he was wrong doubtless by some of his advisers closest at hand and Sir Frederick Lely has now joined in the effort to demonstrate to the British Public that the Government of India was at fault. Sir Frederick, according to* Reuter, wrote as a staunch Liberal. If matters little what political party he claims to belong to at Home. He wrote as a retired Civilian, an ex-administrator and as such his opinion is worth more than as the outpouring of any political partisan. Whatever else he may have said he hits the nail upon the head when he says that the primary bond uniting all India into one orderly and easily governed whole is the universal belief that lawlessness will not be tolerated. Whether the action of Sir Bampfylde Fuller on the question of schools was appropriate or not Sir Frederick is of opinion, and most thinking people in this country endorse his view, that the supreme Government favours a school where authority is set at naught and whose teaching moreover is of a violently anti-English character. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been ill-advised and it is impossible to estimate the evil effects which may accrue.

THE German protected cruiser "Niobe" arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday from Aden.

THE Government have decided to discontinue the present arrangement under which the Nilgiri District forms part of the charge of the District Superintendent of Police at Coimbatore, and for the future the Nilgiris will be a separate District under a District Superintendent of Police. The appointment to the post is expected to be made shortly, as soon as a suitable officer is selected.

SERVIA, writes a Budapest correspondent, is doing its utmost to justify its existence as a nation and to prevent its absorption by, or its subjection to, Austria-Hungary. In this endeavour it is aided by the pro-Slavs, who are now transferring their commercial interests to Belgrade in place of Budapest. Talking with one of the foremost men in commerce the other day, I was informed that just now "the pro-Slavs will not have anything Hungarian to save their life." The incessant bickerings in party politics are damaging seriously the commerce of Hungary. Servia to some degree, however, benefits, for the "Special Kid Company" has now dropped its trade with Austria-Hungary, and transferred it to Servia. It may, of course, also be that Servian hides are superior.

THE Melbourne Cricket Club, the Marylebone of Australia, is now sorry that it started a quarrel with the Sydney authorities of the game over the question of the Board of Control for international matches. Not only has the dispute resulted in the postponement of a visit from an English team, normally due at the end of this year, but it has produced some unpleasant disclosures concerning the club itself. The club had come to regard its splendid ground, on which it has spent many thousands of pounds, as practically its own property, but an investigation of the original deed has clearly shown that it has only a permissive occupancy from the Crown, and that the Government trustees are the legal controlling authority. The Government has just appointed six new trustees who are not members of the club, and who can allow other clubs the use of the ground if they please.

ON the subject of the detention of the mails a Rome telegams dated July 26th said:—It is stated that, owing to Monday's landslip on the French side of the frontier, railway communication between France and Italy by the Modane route will be interrupted for four weeks. The mail from England on Monday reached Rome twenty-four hours late. The damage done by the unprecedent rainstorm in the neighbourhood of Modane, according to our Paris correspondent, is more important than was at first thought. Many days will be required to our clear the railway line of the immense quantity of sand, mud, and rock with which it is covered. Efforts fre being made to clear the highroad, as it is important to promptly re-establish communications with Italy. Fifteen thousand men of the Alpine troops are engaged, and the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Company has sent its chief engineer to direct the work on the line. The damage done by the landslip is estimated at £80,000.

FROM the position of groom to the assumption of kingship is a big jump; but Yorkshire boasts a man who did pretty nearly as considerable a thing,—more so, in the sense that it was honorable and in all ways excellent. Tom Ward was a stable boy at Howden, who passed into the service of the Duke of Lucca. By assiduous effort he educated himself, gained his master's confidence, and was promoted to high diplomatic position. When the Duke's son became Charles III. of Parma, Ward was made his Prime Minister. Palmerston vowed that the whilom stable lad was one of the most remarkable men he had ever met; Metternich found in him a "heaven-born statesman." Everybody knew the story of his career, but he seems to have won universal respect and confidence—a very notable feat in courts where blood counts before brains. To the end of his days, the ennobled Yorkshireman would freely allude to his days in the stable.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER II.

A NINE DAYS' WONDER.

Mrs. Benhillo was what is known as a fine woman of the cabbage-rose species, and moved like a tragedy queen amongst mere everyday mortals who were less theatrical. Indeed report had it that Mrs. Benhillo had been an actress in her early days, but she never spoke of these, and indeed in many ways was a singularly secretive woman. For five or six years she had kept a select boarding-house in Bloomsbury, and her mansion was nearly always full. The house was well and even luxuriously furnished, the food could not be better, and a great number of gentry preferred to go to the shabby district, unfashionable as it was, to paying high terms and getting worse fare in the West-End. If Mrs. Benhillo had failed to make money in other walks of life, she was certainly making it now.

The boarding-house like that in which Jacob Tawse had met with his tragic death was an old Georgian mansion with large rooms, and a wide stair-case. Mrs. Benhillo did not pay a very large rent so had expended a good deal of money in painting and decorating and furnishing the place. She kept quite a large staff of servants including a butler and a footman, and a French cook, so the aristocrats who dwelt under her hospitable roof, might have been in their own aristocratic homes judging from their fashionable surroundings. And Mrs. Benhillo, dressed in back silk, dark, tall, stately and dignified, presided like a queen over everything and everyone. She was not quite a lady, yet contrived to pass as one. Many people accepted her theatrical airs and graces as signs of blue blood.

"So I should just like to know, Miss Wallace, if Sir Athelstan and yourself are going to stop the week, as Lady Fiennes and her daughters wish to come in at once to these rooms."

Marion Wallace looked up from the book she was reading to reply. Mrs. Benhillo had just entered the private sitting-room occupied by herself and her father, when they were in town, and was anxious to learn how much longer they intended to stop. "You have been here quite a fortnight, Miss Wallace."

"Yes," replied Marion, who had known the landlady for three years, and got on very well with her. "It is probable we shall stop the week."

"I am very pleased," said Mrs. Benhillo graciously and bending her stately head. "I am always delighted to have yourself and Sir Athelstan, Miss Wallace. Sir Athelstan always expresses himself pleased."

"And no wonder," answered the girl, "everything is so comfortable here. Mrs. Benhillo. It is more like a home than a private hotel."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Miss Wallace, and indeed I try to make my guests comfortable. To-day is Thursday. I shall tell Lady Fiennes that she will have to wait till Monday. You will return to Brighton on that day, Miss Wallace?"

"I think so, Mrs. Benhillo, but I cannot be quite sure. When my father comes home he will settle the matter. At present he is at the inquest of that poor man Mr. Tawse who died the other day."

Mrs. Benhillo started and bent a searching look on the pale face of the young lady. "I should not think Sir Athelstan would take any interest in that class of person," she remarked hesitatingly.

"Papa was at school with Mr. Tawse, odd as it may seem, Mrs. Benhillo."

"Really. I should not think that a moneylender, and a Jew—"

"Oh, Mr. Tawse was a gentleman, Mrs. Benhillo. He was at Harrow with papa, and they were great friends. I really do not know why Mr. Tawse took up the money-lending business, as he always had plenty of money."

"Ah, he was a man who could never have enough," said Mrs. Benhillo with some bitterness, and passing her handkerchief over her lips.

Marion looked surprised, "Did you know him then?"

"Only by sight," said the landlady with an effort, "he came here one day to see a gentleman, and I did not like the looks of him. All the same it is terrible to think he should have been murdered."

"Very terrible," assented Miss Wallace. "I wonder who killed him?"

Mrs. Benhillo shrugged her ample shoulders. "The papers accuse his niece Rebecca Mendoza," said she coolly. "And certainly his dying words referred to that young lady. Then there is the sand-bag, Miss Wallace: it was made out of a woman's stocking, and—"

"But why should Miss Mendoza have killed her uncle?"

"Ah, that I cannot say. Perhaps she wanted his money. I heard that she was his heiress."

"But I thought you knew nothing about Mr. Tawse."

The landlady looked embarrassed for a moment, and examined her firm plump hands with a vexed air. "I really dislike gossip, Miss Wallace," said she rapidly. "But the fact is, one of my housemaids called Jubilee Zeal is the daughter of the woman who looked after the office of Mr. Tawse. She told the other servants that Miss Mendoza was to inherit the money, and that Mr. Tawse while dying had accused his niece of having struck the blow. My maid hearing this from Jubilee told it to me; but—" Mrs. Benhillo spread out her hands and shrugged in quite a foreign way—"I really dislike gossip. Well, we shall see the report of the inquest to-morrow in the papers, and no doubt Miss Mendoza will be arrested if she is guilty."

"Why has she not been arrested before, if the dead man accused her when dying?"

"Really," the landlady shrugged again, "I cannot say. I presume the police waited for the inquest to take place. The whole thing is very terrible. You look pale yourself, Miss Wallace," added Mrs. Benhillo curiously.

A crimson flush coloured the white cheeks of the girl. "I am not very well to-day," said she quietly, and in no way disposed to satisfy the curiosity of the landlady. "By the way," she changed the conversation pointedly and this Mrs. Benhillo observed. "Has Mr. Carver returned yet?"

"Last night he came back, Miss Wallace, and asked me if he could see you to-day."

"There is surely no need for him to ask, seeing we are under the same roof," said Marion quietly, but with nervousness.

"Ah," said Mrs. Benhillo significantly, "there is Sir Athelstan to be considered, you see."

"I do not see," rejoined the girl with dignity. "You can tell Mr. Carver that I shall be pleased to see him now if he is within. As to the rooms, Mrs. Benhillo, we shall probably leave on Monday, but you can make certain when my father returns to luncheon."

"Thank you, Miss Wallace," said the landlady and departed quietly. Mrs. Benhillo knew perfectly well how far she could go with Miss Wallace, and never overstepped the line which divided them. She also knew, as did everyone in the house, that Marion was engaged to Roland Carver, and like a woman she watched the progress of the love affair with deep interest. That Sir Athelstan was inimical to the engagement had been known to Mrs. Benhillo for many months. Hence her remark about the necessity of considering his parental feelings.

When left alone Marion laid down her book with a weary sigh and rose to look out of the window. It was a grey day, but clear and not so cold as usual. Nevertheless the girl shivered, and after a glance at the bare trees in the square, she came back to the fire and spread out her thin hands over the flame. Life was not so very pleasant with her that she could throw off the influence of the dull November weather.

Sir Athelstan was a selfish egotist, and had made the late Lady Wallace a slave. When his wife died he brought his daughter into bondage, and Marion had to put up with all manner of whims and fancies from her elegant father who kept all his smiles and politeness for strangers. But that she hoped some day to marry Roland and be happy. Marion would have sunk under the burdens imposed upon her by a parent who thought solely of himself.

She could scarcely be called handsome, as her face was pale, her hair and eyes of a light brown, and her features were not particularly well cut. Also her figure was none of the best, and she always dressed plainly, partly because Sir Athelstan spent all his money on himself, and partly because she was of too retiring a nature to be obtrusively fashionable. But in spite of her plain looks and somewhat dowdy dress, there was an air of distinction about her which attracted the attention of many people who could scarcely define why they admired Marion, and could only take refuge in the bald statement that she attracted them.

A knock at the door made Marion spring to her feet, and she moved across the room with such a lovely flush that for the moment her face was almost beautiful. She knew that knock very well, and was not at all astonished when she found herself in a pair of strong arms with a handsome face smiling above her own. "My dearest," said Roland fondly, and kissed her twice, thrice and again.

"Oh, Roland," Marion disengaged herself and flew to the window. "To see if papa is coming home," she explained when Carver followed her.

"Oh, he's all right for an hour or two," remarked Roland. "Mrs. Benhillo said that he had gone to the inquest and the affair won't be over for a time. Oh. Marion, I am glad to see you, darling. Why did you not say you were coming up to town a fortnight ago? I should not have gone away."

"Papa made up his mind all at once, as he usually does," she replied, nestling in his arms. "I quite expected to find you here although I had no time to send a note. But Mrs. Benhillo said that you had gone away."

Roland nodded with some embarrassment. "I was on the Continent."

"In Paris?"

"Well yes,—in Paris. But let us talk of yourself, Marion," he went on, apparently to escape further questioning. "You are looking pale, my own. Has that beast Mallett been bothering you?"

"Hush, dear, you must not speak of him in that way."

"Oh, yes, I shall," cried Carver vigorously. "Do you think I have water in my veins, Marion. Don't I know that your father is bent upon forcing you to marry Owen Mallett, and don't I know that while I am away Mallett is always forcing his odious attentions on you?"

"I know how to keep him at a distance," said Marion with dignity.

"By Jove, I believe that. You can freeze anyone."

"I never freeze you," she answered laughing and looking with fond eyes on her tall handsome young lover. "But, Roland, where have you been this fortnight? I did not know where to write to you, and Mrs. Benhillo did not have your address."

"I was—say in Paris," said Roland, turning aside his face.

Marion took his chin between her hands and turned his face to meet her eyes. "Roland, you were not really in Paris."

"Don't ask questions, Marion," he replied rather crossly.

"Why not, when you look so ill and worried."

"Pooh, I have been talking quite gaily, since I came in."

"With an effort though," said the girl, scanning his perplexed young face with the searching gaze of true love.

Roland laughed. "You are really too clever, Marion," said he in a half-vexed tone. "Well, I really have been somewhere on business."

"Abroad?"

Carver rose suddenly. "Marion, don't ask me. I have had a lot of trouble."

"Are you in any difficulty?" she asked looking alarmed.

"I might be," he rejoined gloomily. "If—that is—don't question me, Marion. I daresay I'll pull through all right."

"Won't you let me share your trouble."

"No, dearest—it would do no good: you cannot help me," he paused and looked at her doubtfully. "By the way, Marion, why has your father gone to this inquest on Tawse?"

"They were old school-friends," said Miss Wallace, and she gave him the same explanation as she had done to Mrs. Benhillo.

"Queer, seeing that Tawse was such a blackguard," said Carver.

"Did you know him, Roland?"

"I knew of him," said the young man evasively. "And I was not at all surprised to hear of his death."

"Of his murder, you mean?"

"Well, yes. The man deserved to die in that way."

"Don't, Roland," said Marion distressed. "We should forgive our enemies,—that is if Mr. Tawse was any enemy of yours." And she again examined him closely.

"I'll tell you all about it soon,—that is some day," said Roland, who was standing restlessly near the window, "And—by Jove," he broke off, "here's your father. I won't get you into a row, Marion. This afternoon I'll call on Sir Athelstan. Now I must go."

Marion sighed, and accepted a disagreeable necessity. She knew that if Sir Athelstan entered to find Carver in the sitting-room he would make things unpleasant, so she made no opposition to the hasty departure of her lover. At the door they exchanged a few hurried kisses, and then Marion ran back to her book, while Roland hastened up the stairs to his own rooms.

A few minutes later Sir Athelstan entered, tall and dignified, and elegant in his dress and looks. Marion affectionately assisted him off with his overcoat, and was rewarded with a cold kiss.

"What is the verdict, papa?"

"What verdict?—oh, on Tawse, poor wretch. Why, from the fact of the stocking and what he said when he was dying a verdict has been brought in against Rebecca Mendoza."

Marion was shocked. "Why should she kill him, papa?"

"To steal some papers evidently. Many are missing from the safe. But if she makes use of them the police will catch her."

"Do the police not know where she is?" asked Marion idly.

"No. They went to her cousin's place at Maida Vale where she lives and found that Miss Rebecca had departed. She has vanished completely and there is no chance of her being found."

(*To be continued on Tuesday.*)

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THE PERSIAN GULF.

German Competition for its Trade.

GERMANY has just thrown down a serious challenge to British trade in the Persian Gulf.

British ships have hitherto enjoyed a virtual monopoly of trade in the Gulf, the only competition being a few calls at irregular intervals from French and Russian ships. The 124 ships trading there each year are all, with the exception of fifty-two mail-boats and four or five vessels of the above-mentioned nationalities, of British register.

Now, however, the Hamburg-American Line, which is heavily subsidized by the German Government, has established a direct steamship service between Hamburg and other German ports and the Persian Gulf. The first boat, the Canadia, has just inauguarted this service, which, for the present at any rate, will be a monthly one.

Thanks to its subsidy, and also to its enormous capital, the Hamburg-American Line is quite prepared and willing to make sacrifices, and the immediate result of its action, therefore, will be a freight-cutting war with the British companies trading to the Gulf.

These firms anticipate a reduction in freights by about 10s. within a brief space of time, the Hamburg-American Line being credited with the determination to lay out an initial sum of between £20,000 and £30,000 in securing a portion of the tonnage. The small amount of trade from the Continent of Europe to the Gulf has hitherto been brought to London. It is probable that this will now be diverted.

THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

The exports to the Persian Gulf are, in the order of their importance, Manchester cotton goods, French sugar, Austrian sugar (known as crystals), copper and iron, and coal for bunkering steamers. The trade in these throughout the Gulf is carried on principally by Jews, who are not likely to meet with any competitors, as they cut their dealings so fine now that they sell cotton goods (to give a single instance) at cost price and make their profit out of the wrappers. The export trade from the Persian Gulf is in the hands of two or three British firms, one German Company in Bagdad, and another in the British protected island of Baheirn. It is manifest that the only way in which the Humburg-American Line can obtain cargoes is by undercutting the British, French, and Russian lines. It remains to be seen whether it can offer such reduced freights as will tempt British traders to send their goods to Antwerp for conveyance by its intermediary to the Gulf.

A representative of the Hamburg-American Line called recently upon one of the biggest firms in this country who do business with it in the Far East, and asked the manager for information about the Persian Gulf. This the manager in question refused, on the ground that the German object was a political one.

The British steamship companies are bestirring themselves to confront their new and formidable rival.—*Tribune.*

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

SIR F. LELY CONDEMNS THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Favour for Anti-English Teaching.

NOTEWORTHY DENUNCIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Sir Frederick Lely, writing to the *Times* as a staunch Liberal, says that the primary bond uniting all India into one orderly and easily governed whole is the universal belief that lawlessness will not be tolerated in that country. Whether the action of Sir Bampfylde Fuller on the question of schools was appropriate or not, Sir Frederick is of opinion that the average man will feel that the Supreme Government favours a school where authority is set at naught and whose teaching, moreover, is of a violently anti-English character.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL TO THE FRENCH BISHOPS.

The Separation Law.

COMMENCEMENT OF A GREAT STRUGGLE

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Paris newspapers publish an Encyclical from the Pope to the French Bishops, in which His Holiness orders the clergy to disregard the law of separation as much as possible and also to ignore the Parochial Associations authorized under the Act to take over charge of the Church affairs.

The Encyclical indicates that the Pope would prefer separation pure and simple to the present law. It recommend firmness, and deprecates violence in French Catholics' struggle for the Church.

It disclaims anti-Republican animus and throws the responsibility of the situation on the Secularists.

The Bishops have replied acquiescing.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The consensus of opinion is that the Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops is calculated to gravely compromise the future of the Church in France and it is greatly doubted whether the laymen are prepared to bear the expense of maintenance of the Church.

LATE TRAGEDY AT CHARING CROSS.

The Coroner's Verdict.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The inquest on Mrs. Devonshire and her little daughter has resulted in the Coroner's jury returning a verdict of murder in the case of the child and suicide in the case of the mother. The latter was apparently much affected by local gossip at Weymouth concerning her.

ELECTION NEWS.

Liberal Victory.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Mr. Hemmerde, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for East Denbigh in the place of Mr. Moss appointed to a Judgeship, having polled 5,917 votes against Mr. Boscawen, the Unionist candidate, who polled 3,126 votes.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Voice of the Cape Assembly.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Cape Assembly rejected by 67 against 23 an amendment to the Immigration Bill excluding Asiatics.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS IN RUSSIA.

Several Thousand Pounds Involved.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The official enquiry at Tomsk has disclosed the disappearance of 1,500 wagons from the Siberian Railway.

Frauds amounting to £700,000 sterling have occurred at one station alone.

THE TERRORISTS AT ODESSA.

Remarkable Ukase Issued.

STATE OF PANIC.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

A telegram from Odessa says that the Governor-General has issued a Ukase in which he threatens severe punishment to employers paying strikers during the existence of a strike, also inhabitants failing to inform against Terrorists to whom they hand over money under threats of death.

The Ukase has caused a panic, since compliance with it is regarded as impossible.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Belated Discussion of a Far Eastern Question.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Russo-Japanese Delegates have begun the discussion on the Russo-Japanese Fishing Convention.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE FUND.

Sir Edward Law's View Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Sir Edward Law seems to have been misinformed as to what is being done regarding the Gold Standard Reserve Fund. All that is being done in India is to arrest the conversion of the profits of coinage, which are necessarily realised in silver, into gold. As soon as additional rupees are required for circulation or issue in response to the demands of trade, they will be automatically converted into gold and transmitted for investment in Gold Securities.

BRITAIN AND THE NEAR EAST.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER MEET.

Egypt and Roumania.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The papers make the meeting between the King and the Kaiser the occasion of reviews of the European political situation, especially in the near East where the legitimacy of Germany's influence and ambitions is admitted; but they deny she has any *locus standi* in Egypt as claimed in recent articles in the German press.

LATER.

King Edward arrived at Cronberg this morning where he met the Kaiser who was in military uniform and kissed His Majesty on both cheeks.

Their Majesties afterwards motored to Friedrichsoff amid the ringing of joybells.

Sir Charles Hardinge accompanies the King and Herr Tschirschky, the German Foreign Minister, is with the Kaiser.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Bulgarian account of the fighting at Anchialos states that it lasted from dawn till eight in the evening. Seven were killed, but the number of wounded is not known. It admits that most of the town was burned.

Athens is in mourning and the theatres are closed. A demonstration in the streets took place at midnight last night.

FATAL EXORCISM.

Mad Woman Burned to Death.

THE "DEVIL DOCTOR" CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

At the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Caspers and a Common Jury, the hearing was concluded in the case in which Khadiram Dass was charged with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, by causing the death of a coolie woman, named Shoshie Bewah, by burning her with fire and with causing grievous hurt to her. The woman, who was mad, was supposed to be possessed of the devil, which the accused offered to drive out. He had a circle made of straw, in which the woman was placed and the straw was set fire to, while he threw mustard seed over her and muttered incantations with a human skull in his hand. The result was that the unhappy woman was so severely burnt that she died three days later in hospital. The Jury returned a verdict of causing simple hurt. His Lordship said he would pass orders later on.

LATER.

Khadiram Dass, the man found guilty of causing the death of a woman by burning her supposing her to be possessed of a devil was to-day sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment.

MEMBERS OF UNLICENSED PROCESSIONS.

Two Bengalis Fined.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

Two Bengalis, Brajindra Lal Gunguli and Kedarnath Chuckerbutty, who were fined Rs. 30 each by the Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh for being members of an unlicensed procession and shouting *Bande Mataram*, have appealed to the High Court, which has sent for the records.

THE SWADESHI COLLEGE.

Appeal for Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

The National Council of Education in Bengal held an inaugural ceremony at the Town Hall last evening in connection with the College and School opened by the Council. The Hall, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, was packed, and the meeting was orderly throughout. Dr. Rush Behari Ghose, who presided, appealed for funds. A Report was read by the Secretary and speeches delivered by Sir Gurudas Banerjee and others, enlarging on the aims and objects of the Council.

THE ASSAM LABOUR COMMITTEE.

Report before Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

The Report of the Assam Labour Committee is now complete and has reached the Government of India. A note of dissent has been appended by Messrs. Bompas, C. S. and Mr. Gordon, the Planting Member. The report is not to be published for some time yet.

HINDU EDUCATION.

Handsome Gift Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 15.

Mrs. Besant writes to the *Pioneer* saying that the Central Hindu College authorities at Benares know nothing of the donation of Rs. 50,000 given by the Maharaja of Darbhanga which was recently announced. "I have," she says "waited some days to see if the golden dream were true, but am reluctantly compelled to recognise that some mischievous person or practical joker has aroused himself with hooting the public and ourselves."

THE JAPANESE WAR FUND.

Alleged Misappropriation.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 15.

The charge of criminal misappropriation preferred against Mr. Ferdenands, late clerk in the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs, in convering to his own use subscriptions raised in aid of the Japanese War Fund, has not been proved and the accused has been discharged.

HEAVY RAIN IN MYSORE.

MORE BREACHES ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 15.

Two more breaches have occurred on the Mysore section of the Southern Mahratha Railway between Closepet and Channapatna, and Closepet and Sitaballi. About 150 feet of the line have been washed away, in consequence of which yesterday's train from Mysore arrived here seven hours late. There has been heavy rain since Saturday.

THE TIBET CONVENTION.

Full Text In Six Articles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The following is the Convention between Great Britain and China relating to the Tibet Treaty:—

Whereas His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas Emperor of India and His Majesty the Emperor of China are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exist between their respective Empires, and whereas the refusal of Tibet to recognise the validity of, or to carry into full effect, the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of March 17th, 1890 and the Regulations of December 5th, 1893, placed the British Government under the necessity of taking steps to secure their rights and interests under the said Convention and regulations, and whereas a Convention of ten articles was signed at Lhasa on September 7th 1904 on behalf of Great Britain and Tibet and was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on behalf of Great Britain on November 11th 1904 a declaration on behalf of Great Britain modfying its terms under certain conditions being appended thereto His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a convention on this subject and have for this purpose named Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Earnest Mason Satow, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, His said Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, his Excellency Tong Shoa-Yi, His said Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary and Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, who having communicated to each other their respective full powers and finding them to be in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Convention in six Articles:—

Article I.—The Convention was concluded on September 7th 1904 by Great Britain and Tibet the texts of which in English and Chinese are attached to the present Convention as an annexe is hereby confirmed subject to the modification stated in the declaratien appended thereto and both the High Contracting Parties engage to take at all times such steps, as may be necessary, to secure the due fulfilment of the terms specified therein.

Article II.—The Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other Foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

Article III.—The concessions which are mentioned in Article IX (d) of the Convention concluded on September 7th 1904 by Great Britain and Tibet are denied to any State or to the subject of any State other than China; but it has been arranged with China that at the trade marts specified in Article II of the aforesaid Convention Great Britain shall be entitled to lay down telegraph lines connecting with India.

Article IV.—The provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and Regulations of 1893 shall subject to the terms of this present Convention and Annexe thereto remain in full force.

Article V.—The English and Chinese texts of the present Convention have been carefully compared and found to correspond; but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them the English text shall be authoritative.

Article VI.—This Convention shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of both countries and ratification shall be exchanged at London within three months after the date of signature by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers, in token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Convention in four copies in English and four in Chinese.

Done at Peking on 27th April 1906 being the 4th day of 4th month of the 32nd year of the reign of Knang-Hsn.

Signed and sealed.

TONG SHOA-YI.
E. S. ERNEST SATOW.

ILLEGAL ARREST OF A SCHOOL MASTER.

Claim for Damages Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 15.

After a lengthy hearing, the case in which Mr. A. H. Nicholson, a European Assistant Master in St. Joseph's Collegiate School at Allahabad, claimed from Impector A. Kirby of the United Provinces Police, Rs. 6,000 as damages for illegal arrest and confinement concluded on Tuesday in the Court of the Officiating Subordinate Judge of Allahabad. The proceedings were watched with particular interest in Police and Legal circles.

The plaintiff's case was that he was wrongfully arrested by Inspector Kirby on the 13th of January last while standing inside a liquor-shop in Katra, talking to a piano-tuner on business. He was held between two Native Constables and taken to the European Lock-up where he was put in the cells. The plaintiff was released on bail and subsequently charged under Section 34 of the Police Act with being drunk and riotous in a public place. The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad discharged the plaintiff and the present proceedings were instituted on the ground that the arrest and detention had damaged the plaintiff's reputation and caused him suffering. The defendant did not deny arrest or imprisonment, but contended that in arresting the plaintiff he acted *bona fide* in his official capacity, and that the plaintiff by arrest and detention suffered no damage.

The Judge found that plaintiff was not drunk as alleged, ner was it proved that he was creating a disturbance, and consequently it was held that the arrest was illegal. The Judge further remarked that the reasonable and probable cause is not a defence to a suit for false imprisonment, though it would be in case of a malicious prosecution. In this case it was clear that the defendant was not justified in arresting the plaintiff, and that although no actual malice was proved, yet the Law would presume malice from the illegality of the arrest, there being a distinction between malice in fact and malice in law. The arrest was an encroachment on the plaintiff's liberty and had lowered him in credit and therefore he was entitled to damages. The Judge having stated that the defendant did not show spite or ill will, that he had not been long in the Police Force and was perhaps guilty merely of error of judgment, the Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff and awarded him Rs. 300 as damages with costs in proportion and the defendant to bear his own costs.

THE MILITARY TRANSPORT REGISTRATION ACT.

Suggested Modifications under Discussion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 15.

A small Committee to consider the suggested modifications in the Punjab Military Transport Registration Act meets on the 15th instant at Simla. Mr. Hallifax, the Senior Officiating Commissioner of Jullunder will be the President. The other members are to be Mr. J. P. Thompson, C. S., Colonel Phillips, Major Griffiths; Captain Thompson, and Mr. L. French, C. S.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

Travelling Allowance Allowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 15.

With regard to travelling allowances for University Fellows attending meetings of the Senate in Madras the Government have ruled that allowances can be granted only to Fellows and Members of Faculties, Boards of Studies or of the Syndicate attending meetings other than the Convocation or meetings held solely to recommend a Fellow for nomination by his Excellency to the Legislative Council.

THE UNITED PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

Experimental Agricultural Farm.

MADRAS LABOUR LAW AMENDMENT.

NEW LINES OF RAILWAY URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 15.

Mr. J. A. Harris, speaking yesterday on the subject of the Mysore Experimental Farm told the Planters' Delegates that all were agreed as to the benefit which is likely to accrue to the Planting community by an Agricultural Farm established in its neighbourhood. Some people, he said, would not support it because they could not see what direct benefit would come to them instead of to future generations. This was altogether a wrong view to take as the decline in prosperity could be no benefit to anybody. The subject of Experimental Farms had been before the Planting community for several years: but it had only recently taken practical shape. About a year ago the Mysore Associations had determined to start a farm and at the last meeting of the Association they came to the conclusion to ask the North Planters' Association to take the control of the farm. The Association hoped to present a full and complete scheme at this Annual Meeting, but he regretted to say that a hitch had occurred in regard to the grant of land which meant postponement—not abandonment—because Mysore had promised their support.

He would therefore make the following proposition—"That the North Planters' Association agrees to undertake the control of the proposed Experimental Farm on terms to be decided on at this meeting and to make a contribution of Rs. 2,000 thereto; that a Deputation of three members be appointed to wait on the Dewan of Mysore for the purpose of asking assistance and obtaining suitable land; that a Sub-Committee of five members be appointed to carry out the negotiations regarding land and to generally manage the affairs of the proposed Farm till the Board of Directors and the permanent executive be appointed."

After considerable discussion in Committee this proposal was withdrawn and the following Resolution passed—"That the Association agrees to organise and control the Experimental Farm on the terms to be decided at this Meeting, provided that suitable land be obtained and sufficient funds assured to start and carry on the work of the Farm in an effective manner for five years. That a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Brock, Lambert, Graham, Abbott, Browne, Crawford and Pitlock be appointed to ascertain from various sources from which assistance may be expected and how much will be forthcoming, so that the Association may decide whether it will be possible to proceed with the project; and that it be left to the Councillors to determine whether it shall do so or not; and that the Councillors for the first year shall act as the Board of Control. Also that the Association adopts the terms on the outlines proposed by Mr. Harris that the Association should undertake the control of the Experimental Farm."

LATER.

The United Planters' Conference reassembled this afternoon and took up the discussion with regard to the Madras Labour Law. Mr. Abbott spoke at some length pointing out the unsuitability of the law to this planters of Southern India and especially Wynaad. Wynaad had only adopted the law under a protest and on trial for one year. But the hardships that resulted from this Act were so great that he had no option except to move a resolution that the Act should be withdrawn so as to permit the old Act XIII of 1859 to come into force.

Mr. Brock, the Nilgiri representative proposed an amendment to Mr. Abbott's proposition in a long speech. He agreed that there were many points in the new Act which required remedy, but strongly insisted that certain sections should be amended but not the Act withdrawn altogether. The meeting then went into a Committee to discuss the matter and after some time the following resolution by Mr. Brock seconded Mr. Knight of Travancore was passed as an amendment to Mr. Abbott's proposal by 125 votes against 97:—"That this Association expresses its gratitude to Government for the amendments they propose to make in Act I of 1903, sections 4, 23, 29 and 43, but respectfully urge that the following amendments be accepted in addition, as they tend to make the Act more useful and acceptable to the planters generally. First, that the Act should be amended so as to be made applicable to contracts made for specified agricultural works in estates as it was understood it would be by the Select Committee in section 8 of their report on the Bill; Secondly, that a portion of section 20 of Act V of 1866 which deals with the levy of fines should be included in section 43 of Act I of 1903 in addition to the proposed amendment of this section by Government"

Mr. Abbott's proposal which was overruled by this amendment was:—"That this Association considers that the Madras Planters' Labour Law is totally unsuited to the conditions of industry in Southern India and hopes it will be withdrawn from Wynaad and Act XIII of 1859 restored."

The following resolution was passed in connection with railways in the planting districts: "That this Association strongly urge upon the Local Government the claims of the planting districts in Southern India to a consideration in the matter of railway construction and that in view of the letter from the Secretary to the Railway Board, dated the 31st ultimo, suggesting that definite proposals should be made through the Local Government the following railway lines are suggested, the early construction of which would be of the greatest benefit to the districts concerned, namely the Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat Railway, the Mysore-Coorg-Tellicherry Railway, and the Arisikere Mangalore Railway."

BHOPATKAR'S RELEASE FROM JAIL.

Deccani Brahmins Rejoice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

The release from the Thana Jail of Bhaskar Balwant Bhopatkar, Journalist, who was sentenced to six months, for seditious writing in his paper, has become the ground for rejoicing and demonstration among Brahmins in Poona City. A meeting was held this evening in the Sarvajanik Hall to honour the editor of the *Bhala*, and Mr. B. G. Tilak presided.

Mr. Paranjpe the editor of *Kal*, was the first to address the crowded meeting. He intimated the meeting was convened for the purpose of honouring Bhopatkar and to announce publicly that though the Government Courts of Law had declared Bhopatkar guilty the people had their own tribunal and this tribunal unanimously pronounced Bhopatkar not guilty of any offence against the Government of India. That is conclusively proved, he said, by the honours bestowed on Bhopatkar on his release at Stations like Thana, Talegaon and Chinchwad en route to Poona and also at Poona.

Bhopatkar was then garlanded and he in a brief speech thanked those who had honoured him. They were thankful, he said, to Government for giving them the privileges of education, but he claimed home rule for his countrymen.

Mr. Tilak said: "Mr. Morley in his Parliamentary speech had declared that Indians had the liberty of free speech and free writing, but Section 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code was too restrictive to meet this view. An absence of effection for Government was regarded as disloyalty. but this was not a correct interpretation of the section. The real meaning was that whoever attempted to disturb the policy of Government was disloyal. He concluded by saying that the section was too rigid."

The proceedings occupied two hours and it may be added that it had no significance beyond frivolous oratory.

THE JHELUM-KASHMIR ROAD.

Contradictory Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 15.

With regard to the reported collapse of the Jhelum Valley Road into Kashmir a correspondent writes from Domel—"Reports on the bad state of the Tonga Road which are circulated in Srinagar are somewhat exaggerated. Between Chacoti and Domel there are a few bad places, but everywhere else the road is in excellent condition. Between Chacoti and Ghari and quite close to 47th milestone there has been a slip and the track is only just broad enough to allow of a tonga passing. On either side of the gap are lines of bullock-carts which are a great obstruction, and a traveller may be satisfied if he is kept waiting only half an hour. The breakdown gangs, however, are at work assisting lumbering and overloaded carts which flounder through the mire. Other parties are at work mending the road. Between Ghari and the first stage towards Domel the roadway has fallen away completely and a temporary path is being built up to take its place. This is the only serious gap, though progress is hindered by fallen rocks and boulders.

MR. HALDANE AND AUXILIARIES.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE man at the helm must be credited at any rate with the surest knowledge of the number of turns of the wheel his ship needs to keep it on its course, and his responsibility is such as to prevent his taking undue liberties. So shall we for the nonce credit our War Minister with being the clever man he undoubtedly is and discuss his proposed changes without too much hostile criticism. If we are honest, we shall own at once that no matter what the scheme, we are always ready in our arm-chairs to enunciate a far better one, even when we have nothing but a skeleton general knowledge of the subject. It is said that the looker-on sees most of the game, and no doubt this cannot be gainsaid. Given a thousand lookers-on, the many different versions of the same incidents would prove the lookers-on to have seen far more of the game than ever existed in fact! Now very little, so far, has Mr. Haldane given us to go on, but the main facts of a Reduction to save a million or so on the expenses of our Regulars, and a corresponding improvement in our Auxiliary forces without any extra charge, seem to stand out prominently.

Increased efficiency should be, and has been the cry of all Army reformers. Lord Kitchener claims by his re-organization in India to have at least doubled the striking power of our Indian Army without any numerical increase. Has he really succeeded? It is quite easy from the cosy recesses of our easy-chairs to differ from him; doubtless many do and perhaps the proofs will be withheld from us. Long may they be so!

Mr. Haldane is only in the early stages of his initiation and seems to be trying to harness his horse to a cart without wheels. The general opinion is that he should make his wheels first and then see if they fit. He is building a four wheeler. The front pair of wheels are the Militia, the back wheels are larger, the Volunteers; the body of the turn-out is the Regular Army. The horse is the British nation which should back itself to drag the coach intact over all roads. And as the man who has to drive it is the builder, we ought to look for something quite satisfactory. Well! the lumbering old vehicle generally "gets there" in the end with a lot of mishaps. As often as not the driver gets bumped off his box and a new one comes along and tinkers away. There are heaps of half made or damaged wheels and tyres lying about in the yard, and the files of bills are stupendous. But they have all been paid.

The horse has a grand pedigree and seems rather to rely on this knowledge than on its own thews and sinews. When turned out to grass it is to be seen at its best and loves its mad free gallops, but when it is needed for work there is great difficulty in catching it. When in harness there is the natural result, it jibs at the first hill or heavy ground and even on the flat it can't stay.

We must believe until we *know* to the contrary that the apparently large reduction anticipated, to effect so paltry a saving as a million, or two, is not in any way a reduction of efficiency. It can not be! If certain Regiments are to be done away with it must be for good reasons. For men and officers there is plenty of room in the remaining regiments to fill vacancies and replace inefficients. It will commend itself at once to every reasonable man, this idea of only keeping efficients in our service. Inefficients, be it men or regiments, represent not only much waste of money. but, on service, are actually reinforcements to our enemies. Yet it does seem quite the wrong way to set to work, this reduction of regiments, unless there is some special argument against the efficiency of any particular regiment. If the actual numbers of men in a regiment cannot be kept up to the allotted strength without an undue reduction in the physical and age standard, by all means reduce the strength in that proportion. This is a legitimate economy. So long as we have the regimental cadres, the potential stiffening to war strength on emergency with Reserves or Auxiliaries leave us better equipped than if we had to provide new cadres at a moment's notice.

As regards the Militia! Here is a great field for the would-be reformer. Actually, the whole of the manhood of the country is liable for service in the Militia, subject to the chances of the ballot. In practice though, this is a dead letter. Those who cry out most against the abolition of the Militia should back their opinion by serving in it. What is a month's yearly training compared with the country's safety? At present the Militia, except perhaps a few regiments, is just composed of the riff-raff and failures who, for the *quid pro quo* in the shape of cash and food, are ready to come forward for a month's summer picnic!

Substitute professional officers of intelligence and practical training and a really good staff of non-commissioned officers for the present amateurs reduce the strength of the force by half and ensure by the enforcement of the ballot, if all else fails, that the ranks shall be filled by a good class of men, and we may hope in time to have a really satisfactory Militia. For the short amount of training compared to that of the Regulars we must insist on getting intelligent men into the ranks if we want an efficient fighting force.

This same argument holds good with the Volunteers. It is no earthly use hoping to make soldiers out of unpromising material with the casual training afforded by occasional volunteer drills. Any money spent in such an endeavour is thrown away. What there is to spare should be expended as productively as possible, and upon only the class of man who may be expected from his intelligence, to get the nearest approach to a Military Education that his sporadic drills and training can compass. As at present constituted the most we can rely on is a number of individuals, trained to varying degrees of efficiency with the rifle and with equally varying degrees of knowledge of military duties. Quite an excellent result in its way.

With a sound and fully provided Regular army for service abroad "on Imperial Police duty" with the Militia thoroughly and efficiently equipped and organized to provide a strong striking force as a reinforcement when required, let us then so organise our Volunteers as to have an equally efficient striking force fully prepared for the duties of Home Defence. If ever their services are required in this direction they will be required suddenly. Then where will be the use of the existing 300,000 partly trained individuals? No preponderance in numbers then will make up for unwieldiness. The compact force required would be amply sufficient if only one-third of that number were kep in a good state of training and organisation. Perhaps when we know more, we shall find Mr. Haldane to have enunicated a reform much on these lines.

CHANGES IN THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. Gabriel Stokes Goes Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 15.

It is practically settled that the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes goes on leave when Mr. Bradley returns to Madras. In this case Mr. Hammick will act as Member of Council and Mr. Bradley as Chief Secretary. Mr. Sim, on return from leave, will take up the position as Second Member of the Board of Revenue displacing Mr. Twigg. Whether Mr. Sim will remain there demands upon what the Government of India will do in regard to his reappointment to the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, AUGUST 15.

Mr. T. J. Campbell, the late Conservator of Forests of the United Province, has retired from the department and accepted the appointment of Chief Forest Officer to the Government of Ceylon.

Mr. G. A. Sim, Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, whose resignation from the Viceroy's Legislative Council was lately gazetted, will be reappointed to the Council in Autumn, when he returns from leave.

POSTINGS OF POLITICAL AGENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The following postings in the Political Department are announced:—

Major Gordon, Political Agent, Gilgit, is going on leave and will be succeeded by Major Bruce, Political Agent Bikaneer.

Colonel Stewart from Kerman succeeds Major Bruce in Bikaneer and Major Ducat from Beawar goes to Kerman.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 13.

LAST week was a busy one with the lovers of football in the station on account of the advent of Dr. T L. Pennel with a Team from Bannu, in the Punjab. The Team consisted of young men of the Church Mission High School of Bannu, eight of them being Hindus, five Mahomedans and the remaining two Christians. Immediately on their arrival a Match was arranged with the Nizam College Team, in which they suffered defeat, in fact the first defeat they have had, since they left Bannu, at all the stations. Nevertheless the Bannu men by their manly and good natured bearing won the generous applause of their foes and the high approval of the vast crowd of spectators. Their popularity has since increased by the novelty of their dress and their general behaviour towards everyone they come in contact with, as well as the reverential attachment they bear to their leader. Dr. Pennel tooks every inch a native of the frontier whose dress and language he has completely adopted. He gave us a number of lectures at various places in Chaderghaut regarding the life and pursuits of the various tribes inhabiting the frontiers and related his own experiences of them both as a missionary and as a medical gentleman. His first lecture was on "Mission work on the Frontier" at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. He quoted records of the fidelity and achievements of some who had become Christians at the risk of their lives, and who had secured the confidence of the Government Officials under whom they had been placed. He delivered his second lecture at the Mahboob Grand Stand before an appreciative audience of more than 200 people from Secunderabad and Chaderghaut with Moulvie Aziz Mirza, Judge, of the High Court, in the chair. His subject was "The Frontier," and he proceeded to give a detailed account of the various independent warlike tribes occupying the tracts that lie between British India and Afghanistan, laying special stress upon their morality, both public and private. At the close of the lecture five of the Bannu lads sang a "Pathan ditty," the subject of which seemed to be in praise of "King David." His next lecture was at "the Young Men's Improvement Society's" Hall in the Residency Bazars on "a Missionary's experience as a Sadhu"—

It is now nearly a year since the transfer of Mr. K. H. Dastur from Secunderabad and no one has been yet permanently appointed to his place. Mr. Sakharam Adhikari, clerk of the Resident's Court, was directed to look after the work temporarily, and it is indeed high time that he should be relieved of his arduous duties. Judicial work in Secunderabad is increasing day by day, and the tone of the work is also expected to improve according to the change of the times. Not only therefore is the quantity of the work increasing, but its nature also is becoming more and more complicated. District Judge should be a person of substantial legal knowledge and experience in addition to being energetic. The jurisdiction of the Court is unlimited so far as civil cases are concerned. Apart from any other aspect of the matter and without the least disparagement to Mr. Adhikari, it cannot be denied that the matter requires the immediate attention of the Hon'ble the Resident who must fully appreciate the situation. There is no one quite suitable for the post amongst the limited number of Government servants here, but a selection might be made from the practitioners amongst whom there are many Barristers, High Court Vakils and Solicitors or an officer could easily be brought in from outside.

The reference made by the Police to the High Court against the discharge of Heeralal, a Sowkar of Hingoli, was disposed of to-day by the Divisional Bench. The accused is a well-known and wealthy Sowkar of Hingoli who was charged by the District Police with having manufactured counterfeit coins. The case created a good deal of sensation amongst the Marwaris throughout His Highness' Dominions and the investigation went on for about thirteen months before Mr. Shujat-ali, Special Magistrate. The Police also exhibited much zeal in the management of the case and stories went about that the accused was subjected to hardships. He was, however discharged by the Magistrate without any charge being framed and the present Revision was against that order. After hearing the arguments of both sides, the High Court dismissed the application, and confirmed the original order.

H. H. The Nizam has made an order that the number of non-official members in the local Legislative Council may be increased by two and the total number is thus brought up to twenty-two. It is also recommended that the increased number may be chosen from amongst those who had once been working in the Council. No nomination has yet been made by the Government in accordance with this *firman*, but it has afforded an opportunity for one or two old hands to raise a storm in a tea-cup.

The results of the third grade Pleadership examination have been published—nearly eight months after the examination! Out of one thousand and odd candidates who sat for it, 321 have been declared to have been successful. The Government announced last year that in view of the excessive number of pleaders, especially of the third grade, the examination shall be suspended for some years.

Though cholera has very much abated the atmosphere is still very bad on account of the extreme heat and want of rain.

CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD.

Death of a Bombay High Court Vakil.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 15.

The death occurred last night from cholera of Mr. Rustomji Banajee, a Vakil of the Bombay High Court, and one of the leaders of the Local Bar. The late lawyer, who was much esteemed by all communities here and enjoyed an extensive practice, was reported to be recovering from the disease but a relapse ocurred and despite the efforts of Lieutenant Irani, I. M. S. and Doctors Jevanji and Modi, he passed away at 11 p. m. Almost the entire male portion of the Parsee community assembled at the deceased's house in James' Street this morning to witness the last rites. Mr. Dustoor Cursetjee, the Parsee High Priest, was also in attendance. The remains of the late Mr. Rustomjee Banajee were conveyed to the Tower of Silence at 9 a.m. At 11-30 a.m. Mr. K. H. Judge, on behalf of the Bar addressed the District Court and in an emotional speech sympathetically referred to the great loss that the Bar had sustained in the death of Mr. Banajee whose many amiable virtues had endeared him to all his legal brethren. There was not a single member of the Bar, he said, who, at some time or another, was not indebted to Mr. Banajee's generosity. Mr. Sakaram Adhikari, the District Judge, in reply said that Mr. Banajee was a personal friend of his, and he found him a very honest, hard working and intelligent lawyer. He was too much mooved to say more, and ordered that the court be closed for the day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

CHOLERA IN TANJORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 15.

Cholera is very bad in Tanjore, nearly every division in the District being affected therewith.

HARRISON ROAD MURDER CASE.

One Arrest Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

Fresh developments have taken place in the Harrison Road murder case. Johurnall and his wife, the owners of the premises where the murder was committed, have absconded and could not be arrested. Their son Baijanath has been arrested and produced before Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, Mr. Roy for the defence applied for bail on the ground that there was no evidence except against the other four accused. Bail was refused.

DACOITIES RAMPANT IN TINNEVELLY.

Due to Drought and Scarcity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 15.

In the Tinnevelly District dacoities and highway robberies have lately become a frequent occurrence. The rise in crime is attributed to drought and general scarcity.

GERMANY AND THE EAST.

Influence of German Foreign Policy

IN TURKEY AND THE NEAR EAST.

(BY THE REV. ROWLAND WORMELL.)

To what can we liken unrest? It is certainly not a normal condition of healthy and progressive life. It is disease. It is the sign that some obstruction is in the way; some organ has not free play to perform its natural functions; and it is the index upon the thermometer of human pain, which tells its own tale to the practised physician. But, just as in the case of the human body a temporary derangement will often produce a high temperature, so in *les affaive d'etat* fever-heat may be produced by curable ills, as much as by deep-seated maladies which mean dissolution. Thus in Russia, though the struggle of the disinherited may be severe enough to put an end to the Russia of to-day, the nation will assuredly get rid of the poison, which is causing the trouble, and regain a healthy condition, in which its organs can, each in their place, produce an expanding and unimpeded life.

But in the mean time, as has been observed elsewhere "with Eastern politics in a state of flux owing to the temporary paralysis of Russia, a strong personality at the head of the Turkish Empire is more necessary than ever, whilst the news from the Yildiz Kiosk is watched with anxiety in every chancellory in Europe, it must be studied with apprehension in Berlin. The strong preponderance of German influence at Constantinople is entirely due to the inclinations of the Sultan. Amongst all his ministers the Turco-German "entente" is most unpopular. With the death of Abdul Hamid the elaborate fabric the Kaiser has built up in Constantinople, and on which rest all his hopes of German aggrandisement in Asia Minor, would crumble." We furthur notice that the German Surgeon Dr. Bergemann is called "to visit the sick." This in itself would not be very significant were it not that he is probably sent as an exprssion of the special interest the German Emperor feels in the state of his Imperial brother's health. It requires only a straw to show the direction of the tide. And this will serve to direct us to an enquiry into what is probably by far the most important problem before all modern statesmen. The cause of the difficulties of Turkey and the unrest in the Near East is the German influence that is being exerted upon the Sultan. That influence is however only a temporary derangement, which, we venture to think, will soon give way before other forces that are working against it. The German Emperor has done his level best to disintegrate the Ottoman Dominions by stirring up the Pan-Islamic press. The situation in Egypt in consequence has become unbearable since the demonstration of the combined fleets at Mitylene. It is certain that the subsequent despatch of a force of *agents-prevocateurs* was due to his silent-alliance with the Turco-Egyptian party, which has, as its primary and chief aim, the expulsion of foreigners of Anglo-Saxon origin.

So far the Kaiser's plan has worked well. That this wave of Pan-Islamic passion, crossing North-Africa, is a real thing cannot be longer doubted. Sir Edward Grey's speeches, and Lord Cromer's requests for increased garrisons, indicate its reality. But we have reason to hope that it will not break upon the shores of India. The sub-centre of this disaffection is Cairo. Who, we wonder, is responsible for a mural inscription on the walls of No. 19 Rue Rod El Farag, Cairo, which reads thus:—"Labud min Khurug El Ingliz min Masr. Wala hum yom ma'alum. Lazim neragga' el Hikim el Qadim." Which being interpreted is:—"The English will have to leave Egypt. Their day is appointed. We must restore the old Government." No one can make any definite assertion as to the authorship, but when we read in the *Cologne Gazette* that the Denishwai Court convicted a few poor fellaheens of murder on mere hearsay evidence, and in a manner contrary to accepted usage; and that the prompt execution of the penalties imposed was solely due to the anxiety lest the British Government should intervene and commute the sentence of the Court; and that the French Nationalists, being dissatisfied with the Anglo-French Agreement are responsible for the unrest in Egypt; and that (strange logic) the British authorities themselves have fomented the agitation for their own ends even as they are doing in Arabia; and that the actions of the German Emperor have been misconstrued in the Mahomedan world; then we can make a shrewd guess and endorse the pious aspiration expressed by the *Vossische Zeitung*, when, speaking of certain German loafers in Cairo, that journal hopes the Cairene "German Aid Society" may "purge Egypt of these undesirable elements" by providing necessary money for passages to the Fatherland.

We have said sufficient to indicate the Kaiser's policy, and we have shown that it has met with a certain measure of success. But in his haste there are several points he has forgotten. First, he has forgotten that, under the beneficent rule of England, the once ignorant masses of Moslem people have been gradually leavened by the refining influence of education and civilisation. There are leaders among them; men competent to weigh possibilities and curb fanaticism; men, who, though true to the Faith of their Fathers, have learnt that it is dangerous to play with curses, seeing that they are in some respects like young chickens. Though "the curse of God may be upon the Christians, and Hell consume the unbeliever, his household, and possessions," yet it is not always wise, politic, or kind to assert the fact. Just as no Christian gentleman with the instincts of Christ, or the refinements of education, could possibly hurl the anathemas of the Athanasian Psalm at those for whom he should entertain a sincere sorrow; or just as no Jewish gentleman could possibly wish some passages in the Psalms to be literally fulfilled; so no Moslem gentleman can forget that curses pollute the lips, and the camel lies in wait for the driver that smites him unjustly.

And among these men the chief is probably the Sultan himself. He is far too old and crafty a statesman to commit himself to so profound a blunder as the kindling of a Pan-Islamic conflagration, which he could not easily put out, for the amusement or benefit of Germany. He knows the two edged sword when he handles it, and he cannot wish to lop off that Anglo-French friendship, which is the mainstay of Turkish territorial integrity, And, in the second place, the Kaiser has not reckoned with the personalities of those men, both in Egypt and India, who have shown such unmeasured sympathy for those over whom they have been set in authority. It is confessed that the gates of justice stand open to the poor; the streams flow through the land unstopped at the order of the strong; the poor man is lifted up; the hand of the oppressor and the briber is struck when outstretched to do evil.

The Kaiser desired war. He desired England to smite the Moslem that he himself might enter the gates of plenty. England desires peace with the Khalif, and the blessings of peace for her Mahomedan subjects. Whatever might happen in the event of war is beside the mark. There are strong men standing between the Kaiser and the fulfilment of his desire. None better than they know that while peace is in the land the spirit of Islam sleeps. The cry of the Imam against the unbelievers reaches no further than the mosque's wall; the ears of the children do not tingle; the martial spirit of old quivers only as a wind in the trees at midnight. May there be peace always between the houses of Edward of England and Abdul Hamid Khan!

But third, and above all, the Kaiser has forgotten that the "Spermata Zoe" is not limited to youth. And conditions may be created whereby the old may beget a strong and growing life. It is not generally known that there is, side by side with the decrepit worn-out "Sublime Porte," a young, vigorous, and enlightened party of intelligent progressive Turks. That party is the acorn out of which the Ottoman oak of the future is to spring. The English policy has always been, even in Gladstone's times, the preservation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. That will be the policy of the future. First, because it is counter to the Kaiser's attempt to tear in pieces the Sultan's Purple with English bayonets; second, because to give every country the chance of working out its own salvation, as far as is consonant with the principles of progress, is the rule of English colonisation. Therefore that brave young party, which is lifting up its head in Turkey, will be given the chance to consolidate and develop the rich territories its Fathers have spoiled.

And the flag of the crescent moon that has been paradoxically the banner of a cramped, extortionate, and corrupt rule, shall wave in blessing as the true symbol of the growth and promise of the rising sons of Osman.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

Australian Premier on the New Mail Contract.

PROPOSED STATE LINE REJECTED.

Melbourne, July 25.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Dugald Thomson resumed the discussion of the motion for the approval of the postal contract. He affirmed Mr. Joseph Cook's observations as to the desirability of the contract, and confined his criticism to the report of the Royal Commission on ocean mails. He contended that the Commission's estimate, both of the capital cost and maintenance of a Federal line of steamers, was inadequate, while the probable revenue had been overstated. He was confident that the work could not be done by eight steamers, as the commission stated, and that nine would be necessary. Finally he condemned the proposal to establish a Federal fleet as disastrous to the Commonwealth. After other discussions

Mr. Deakin,—said that the vote on the amendment moved by Mr. Thomas would involve the acceptance or rejection of the measure, and he would therefore like to say a few words. Mr. Thomas and those who supported him admitted that the contract was a good one, and the Opposition members said that it was so good that there was a doubt whether it would be carried out. The contract was, in fact, one of the best ever made by Australia. The previous contract, although costing more, was not so satisfactory as that which preceded it. Notice to terminate it had accordingly been given. It was felt that an attempt should be made to get better conditions, and he thought these had been secured. The object was to place the States on a fair and equal footing. When the tender conditions were advertised, it had been freely prophesied that offers would only be received from companies already running to Australia, and that these would be at an enhanced price. As a matter of fact, many additional advantages had been freely offered by the tenderers who had secured the contract. They were getting large ships and an increased speed. Even with this contract, however, the Government had not done all that it had hoped to do for the producers. A letter had been addressed to the State Premiers averring that arrangements might be made for taking up refrigerating space. The idea was that, although it might be risky for one set of producers to take up a portion of the cold storage on these rapid steamers, if all the producers in the Commonwealth combined it might be taken up without risk. It appeared to be well worth an effort to arrange this. Tasmania had replied, however, that fruit-growers preferred to make their own arrangements. Queensland followed suit, and so did the other States. The proposed arrangements had accordingly fallen through.

Mr. M'Williams: You have four or five companies competing now.

Mr. Deakin said that competition was right. The Government had then addressed a second communication, stating that arrangements would be made with another company at a considerable reduction of freights, if the space could be taken up. He had interviewed more than one representative of the shipping companies not at present trading to Australia, in which he was assured that if the freight could be guaranteed, their vessels would be sent to the Commonwealth. What was wanted was a spirit of co-operation among the producers of the commonwealth. When, as he hoped would be the case in the year of the contract, they called on the contractors to accelerate the speed, a saving of 84 hours would be made enabling letters to be answered by Brisbane merchants by return mail. This would cost £150,000 per annum. A Federal character had been given to the contract by providing that the vessels should fly the Commonwealth flag, and be registered here. He was, personally, in favour of the provision that the vessels should be manned by British or Australian seamen, and if the proposition he had made to the British Government had been accepted, this would have been arranged. The shipping of the mother country amounted to 9,000,000 of registered tonnage, of the gross value of £150,000,000, with gross earnings of £90,000,000 per annum. The Imperial Government paid in mail subsidies and other subventions £1,127,000 per annum, being about threequarters per cent. of the total value of the shipping. As against this, Germany paid 9 per cent. of the value of her shipping, besides giving many other advantages on State—owned railways. As against this, the Commonwealth would pay £80,000 over and above the poundage rates—say, 2 per cent. of the value of the vessels employed. The contractors were Sir James Laing and Sons, whose latest achievement was to build the Cunarder "Slavonia" a vessel of 10,662 tons. The firm had grown from small beginnings to one of the largest yards on the eastern coast of England. The negotiations had been conducted with Mr. Croker, who was a professional man of high standing. He had undertaken that the shipping interests that he represented would enter into the contract. They, therefore, had an agreement with Mr. Croker, and the contract with Laing and Sons was backed up with a deposit of £2,500, and a bank guarantee of £25,000. In addition, Sir Jas. Laing and Sons were associated with the following large firms in the shipbuilding world:—Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Lord Armstrong and Whitworth, and William Beardmore and Co., who were partners to some extent in this undertaking. Sir Jas. Laing and Sons took the responsibility of the contract, but beyond this the Government looked to the other firms he had named. Four firms would be able to build the fleet, and as many other vessels as might be required under the contract. They might be called upon to give deposits of £70,000 per annum. He hoped the company would so treat the producers as to induce the Governments of the States and Commonwealth to cast their whole weight in favour of it. If they succeeded in breaking down the shipping ring, they would have done one of the greatest services to the men who lived by the sweat of their brows on the land. They believed that, in arranging the contract, Parliament would have done one of the best acts it had yet been able to accomplish. (Lord cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. Cameron and Mr. Kennedy, a division took place on the amendment moved by Mr. Thomas, which was rejected by 40 to 14.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Melbourne, July 29th.—The Prime Minister referred yesterday to a letter received from Mr. Valder, Commercial Agent for New South Wales in Africa, to Mr. Carruthers, in which the Commonwealth Government was blamed for not having already extended to South Africa preferential rates of Customs duties. Mr. Valder further stated that South Africa was ready to give preference immediately to the Commonwealth, and if the Commonwealth continued to delay the matter a great deal of trade would go to the Argentine. Mr. Deakin said that Mr. Valder's view of the case did not agree with the particulars in the hands of the Government, and it is understood that further information on the subject is now awaited from the High Commissioner for South Africa.

THE MESSAGERIES CO.

Perth, July 30.—M. Brasier de Thuy, the Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company in Australia, recently received a cable from the Directors notifying his appointment to a similar position at Shanghai, and he proposes to leave Sydney early in September. The Eastern service which M. Brasier de Thuy will, in future, control was established half-a-century ago, and is one of the most important of the Company's services, embracing as it does a fortnightly mail line between Marseilles, China and Japan, in addition to a numerous fleet of large cargo steamers. M. Brasier de Thuy has occupied his present position for seven years, and the name of his successor has not yet been made known.—

A HINDU MURDERED.

Afghan Charged with the Crime.

Sydney, July 24th. The inquest regarding the numan remains found at Woodlawn, Lissmord, was concluded to-day. The Coroner found that in July, 1901, Zarut Khan committed an assault on a Hindoo, named Rahimtulla, and that, as a result of the injuries be then received, the Hindoo died. Zarut Khan was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

EDUCATION IN BELUCHISTAN.

New Arrangements in Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, August 15.

Maulvi Umr-ud-Din, M. A., Officer in Charge of Education in the North-West Frontier Province and Beluchistan has been deputed to Simla to prepare, under the advice of Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, a code of Regulations to suit the conditions and requirements of education work in Beluchistan.

PARISIAN NOTES.

EXIT SISOWATH.

The Light Cure for Grey Hairs.

A NEW WAY WITH THE DE-POPULATION QUESTION.

PARIS, July 27.

Sisowath shed tears when he left Paris. He had fancied the role of Sovereign incognito, like Prince George of Greece or Leopold of Belgium, but the Government would not hear of it. They have sent him back to his native land, full of memories of his wonderful visit. He leaves two of his sons behind in Paris to complete their education, and, no doubt, the father thinks regretfully of his own salad days. The Parisienne has caught his Oriental fancy. "I would I were younger, and I would found a Parisian 'corps de ballet in my capital," the King is reported to have said. It is to be feared, however, that, again, a parsimonious Government would have intervened. Though it has loaded him with decorations, it keeps a tight hand on the privy purse. Sisowath cannot order a bottle of champagne for the "danseuses" without the French President knowing all about it. No wonder his Majesty regrets Paris, with its bright illusions of real royalty and popularity.

The great feature of Sunday's swim in the Seine was the appearance of three women as competitors. They were Miss Kellerman, the Australian, Miss Hersheimer, an English girl, and Fraulein Frauendorfer, an Austrian. The crowd seemed to take with special kindness to Miss Hersheimer, who arrived the last amongst the women. The lady swimmer is not a professional, but is a student in sculpture at the Beaux Arts. She wears her raven black hair cut short, and has sandals upon her feet; otherwise she is not "advanced," but is a perfectly feminine piquant brunette. She only trained for a week, and yet her time was but one minute above that of Miss Kellerman's last year. It is the day of feminine achievement, and there is already a proposition in the air to found an academy for young women, where they shall be taught the sports. It is possible, then, that Mimi Pinson will throw herself into the cool Seine for the love of swimming, and not merely for the love of a cruel young man.

Fragonard died a hundred years ago, almost to the day. He was born in the delicious Grasse country, and it was here, under its glorious sky, that he got his first notions of colour. A committee has been formed to celebrate the centenary, but it argues that the winter is the best time—when the oranges hang golden from the trees of Grasse—to fete the memory of the great painter. So the actual date of his death passes unhonoured and unsung. Indeed, this attitude is singularly appropriate. Fragonard died a miserable and neglected death, after being the most lionised of artists. He went into the restaurant Very in Paris, was seized with a sudden attack, and died in a back room. He was hurried away to his house, secretly, so as not to annoy the customers. It is curious to reflect that Fragonard was almost resigned to the neglect that came upon him in his later years. Those soft and delightful studies of his appeared to him to be frivolous. He tried to do "serious" work in tune with the Revolutionary period. But he succeeded no better, when he painted senates instead of beautiful ladies.

No more grey hairs! The statement is comforting to those persons who look regretfully in the proachful glass and observe the whitening temples. It reads like an advertisement; but it is the purest science. Professor Bouchard, at a meeting of the Academy of Science the other day, announced that Rontgen rays annihilated white hairs. There is little doubt about it. Some doctors employed in giving X-rays to patients suffering from lupus and other complaints found their own hair reverting to its natural colour, and that of the sufferer as well. It was first noticed in the case of a patient whose moustache had turned white. The part brought directly under the influence of the rays resumed its original golden hue. The question was whether this sensational discovery had a real practical application. Professor Bouchard says: "Yes; undoubtedly—only the rays must be given by experienced practitioners." The "profession" is delighted at the prospect of fortune, but the hair-dye sellers are putting up the shutters.

An extraordinary case is going to be tried at the Assize Court of the Department of Ariege in a few days. A man of many aliases, whose real name is Antoine Laparre, is accused of fraud and bigamy. His life has been most varied. He was destined for the priesthood, but he became a traveller for a grocer. Then he entered the service of the Singer Company, and was appointed their agent at Tunis. During his subsequent career, he became, by turns, valet de chambre, day labourer, stoker on a mine railway, and finally book-keeper in the company's offices. In these ups and downs of fortune he managed to preserve an air of mystery to suggest that he was connected with the nobility, and had been decorated in the army. As he looked rather distinguished he proved an attraction to the opposite sex, three of whom he managed to marry in the space of twenty years, each of the women being alive and undivorced. His marriages proved commercial speculations of value, and he also manged to make away with large sums of money, for which offences he has suffered imprisonment in various parts of the world.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Stéphanie, Countess de Lonay, is staying at the Villa Theresia at Carlsbad. The Emperor of Austria's daughter-in-law is taking the cure (the baths, but not the waters), and may be seen shopping in the Alte Wiese, the Regent-street and Piccadilly combined of Carlsbad, or driving in the quaint and popular little donkey chaise up and down the hilly streets of Europe's most fashionable spa on the same footing with every other "curer." The motor car is less in evidence here than in many parts of the Continent, although numerous fashionable people, mostly Americans, from Paris, have favoured this mode of transit from the French capital to the Bohemian baths. One gentleman who had brought his family that way proudly informed me that the whole journey had only involved one "casualty," namely, the life of a hen. Would all could say as much! The municipal authorities have very wisely used their powers to veto the "autos" (as they are called aboard) using the lovely and secluded wooded roads. The timid driver and the nervous horse still have a few spots to call their own. Even so, however, one regrettable incident has occurred right in front of the Sprudel, a horse being killed and a chauffeur injured; while another happened with loss of life and injury in the road to Gablonz. By the way, talking of Gablonz, English readers may not be aware that it is in this little town that all the bead-work now so fashionable is made. The whole town of Gablonz is engaged in the industry, and the inhabitants practically do nothing else. The Schonbrunn Menagerie, near Vienna is, we hear, all agog with excitement on account of an interesting event. A baby elephant has been born to its happy mamma—and it apears that the occurrence is really unique, no elephant having hitherto been born in captivity there. This child—it is a girl—was forward enough to commence toddling about after but a few hours' acquaintance with this vale of tears.

Moliere dined with Louis XIV., but Constant Coquelin has had M. Fallieres at his own table. With the President came some half-dozen Ministers of the Republic whom M. Fallieres had not seen for time, having settled at Rambouillet and young attaches suggested among themselves that the opportunity might be seized opon and a Cabinet Council held there and then in the garden. The home for actors, where M. Coquelin, the founder, was the host, stands in fine grounds at Pont aux Dames. Retired actors are housed there in comfort, and have a theatre of their own wherein to tread the boards once more and fight their battles again. All, of course, have memories of a glorious past and reminiscences of scenes in which they were great, and no caller in cruel enough to be sceptical.

The Mayor of Montirat, in the Tarn, which both geographically and psychologically belongs to the Midi, has been dismissed by the Home Office for over-zealousness in the cause of repopulation. His zeal was only on paper, it is true, but he did his best, and he evidently meant for the best. When the last census papers came in, he thought he would not trouble the inhabitants of Montirat with them, and filled every one up himself duly signing each householder's name. While busy at this self imposed task he reflected that France is threatened with depopulation. Thereupon he began adding to each family a boy here and a girl there, and occasionally a pair of twins. By the time he had done the population of Montirat had increased by about 100 souls. It was only on paper, but it was better than nothing. The Government has refrained from prosecuting the mayor with a southern imagination for forgery, and has merely taken his office from him.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place early in September between Captain Charles Augustus Vivian, 15th Sikhs, son of Colonel and Mrs. MacIver-Campbell of Asknish, Argyllshire, and Mary Hastings Studholme, eldest surviving daughter of the late Joseph Studholme, J.P., and Mrs. Studholme of Ballyrighan, Birr. Owing to recent family bereavement, the wedding will take place very quietly.

THE HARBOUR DISASTER.

Report of the Departmental Committee.

Port Office, Bombay, July 29.

The following reports are issued by the Bombay Port Trust:—

To the Port Officer, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to report that we have held a careful enquiry into the circumstances attending the foundering of Pilot Schooner No. 1 near the outer Light Vessel on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

From the evidence of the survivors, it appears, that the schooner ran inside the Light Vessel for shelter at or about 2 p. m. on that day owing to the high sea then prevailing on the station. When about 2 miles inside the Light Vessel, she hove to under her storm mainsail, fore stay sail, and No. 3 jib, and the fore sail, which had been set reefed, was then lowered. She remained hove to during most of the afternoon, running in on two occasions to counteract the effect of the ebb tide which was carrying her out. At 4 p. m. she was hove to on the Port-tack, and close to the Light Vessel. At about 4-15 she ran in again and was again hove to for a short-time. The sea being then very high and dangerous it was considered advisable to run further in, and after she had been running for about 5 miniutes she was overtaken by a tremendous roller which broke on board aft and on both sides, completely overwhelming her, and she foundered at once. At the time Mr. Harvie, master pilot in charge, was sitting on the lee side of the companion with Mr. Procter, 1st grade pilot. Mr. Scallan and Mr. Chambers, 2nd grade pilots, were standing on deck near the skylight. The watch, consisting of the syrang, 1 sukhani, and 4 lascars were on deck and also the bhundary or native crews' cook.

From the account of the survivors, all the Europeans were seen after the accident as well as 8 of the native crew. These were the men who were on deck and it seems almost a certainty that none of the watch below came to the surface at all as they were all drowned. Mr. Harvie seems to have sunk almost immediately and Mr. Procter soon after, while Mr. Scallan was only seen by the native syrang for about 10 minutes.

It seems likely, therefore, that these 3 officers were hurt in some way when the wave broke on board, as there was a certain amount of wreckage floating around and the other survivors were able to support themselves on it for nearly 3 hours, They drifted out of the harbour, past the Light Vessel, and were eventually rescued from the water by the life-boat of the s. s. "Queen Cristina," at 8-30 p.m., which vessel was approaching the harbour and looking for a pilot. On boarding this steamer, Mr. Chambers, the only European survivor, immediately asked the Master to fire signals of distress, and this was done. At 10-10 the vessel under Mr. Chambers's pilotage came to anchor in the harbour and the Port Trust steam launch "Leda," which had gone off in response to the ship's signals, immediately went out in search under the orders of Mr. Hoseason. The "Rose" followed in about half an hour with Messrs. Piper and Deane on board, and also the launch "Jean" about midnight.

Unsuccessful search was kept up all night, the "Rose" using her search light as far out as the Light Vessel, and the other launches further in. Next morning another member of the native crew was picked up in a very exhausted condition, near the Sunk Rock Light House. He had supported himself on a life-buoy since the accident. The following is a list of those missing Europeans:—Mr. D. J. Harvie, master pilot, Mr. C. T. Procter, 1st grade pilot, and Mr. H. H. Scallan, 2nd grade pilot.

Office Crew.—Shaik Dawood, seacunny; Abdul Kadir, seacunny; Mahomed Ismail, lascar; Moosa Ismail, lascar; Mahomed Ismail, lascar; (Suleman Shaik Ismail was sent on shore sick on 9-7-06); Jainudin Abdool Kadir, lascar, Abdool Cadir Shaik Alli; lascar; Alli Ismael, lascar; Manuel Xavier Fernandez; topaz.

Belonging to Pilots Mess.—A. E. Da Costa, butler, and Sebastian Fernandez cook.

As to the cause of this very regrettable calamity, we are of opinion that it was a pure accident, and one beyond human power to avoid. The sea was so high and dangerous that those in charge of the schooner undoubtedly took the right course in running in for shelter. It was while thus running that the vessel was suddenly overtaken by an enormously heavy sea which completely overwhelmed her, causing her to sink at once.

The vessel was thoroughly well found and seaworthy in every respect, and there is no evidence to prove that any serious damage was done to her by the tremendous sea which broke on board of her.

The wreckage which floated up from the vessel was very small, 2 planks of the bulwarks, and a piece of skylight being the largest pieces seen.

There is also no evidence to prove that the vessel "broached to," and we think it probable that the vessel, caught in the trough between the heavy seas, was temporarily becalmed and lost her way, and thus was overwhelmed by an overtaking wave as described.

We regret to have to report that the lookout at the Prongs Light House was very unsatisfactory. The Pilot Schooner was observed from the Light House as being inside the Light Vessel during the afternoon, and taking into consideration the very bad weather prevailing and the fact that the schooner was off her station, it is very regrettable that the Light-Keeper did not issue such orders as would ensure her being carefully watched. This he did not do, and although the evidence of the Light-Keepers is to the effect that their vision was obscured by heavy rain after 4.20, when the schooner was last seen, this is not borne out by the evidence of the survivors who all state that there was no heavy rain between 4 p.m. and the time of the accident. It is possible, of course, that heavy rain may have passed over the Prongs Light House and not have reached the Pilot Schooner.

Again in the evening when the s. s. "Queen Cristina" burnt several rockets, which were seen by two of the native lookouts, these were not reported to the Port Office Station, though the fact that she had burnt blue lights was. The significance of this omission lies in the difference between the meaning of these signals, the former being a signal of distress and the latter the signal for a pilot.

In conclusion, we beg to bring to notice the gallant rescue of the survivors by the boat of the above steamer. In spite of the inclement weather Captain Breaks turned his ship round and lowered a boat which was immediately manned by 6 members of the crew, and, at imminent risk to their own lives, the rescuers succeeded in picking up six survivors and searched the neighbourhood for over an hour until forced by the darkness and an approaching squall to return to their vessel. Considering the position of the vessel, the weather and the high and dangerous sea prevailing, this service is deserving of the highest praise, and we trust it will meet with suitable recognitions.

(Signed) N. F. J. Wilson, Commander, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, President, F. S. Piper, Senior Dock Master, J. R. Deane, Harbour Master, and J. J. Welsh, Master Pilot, Members.

REPORT BY THE PORT OFFICER.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1906.

Sir,—In continuation of my first official report No. 2741/7, dated 24th ultimo, anent the foundering on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo at a point, distant about one mile, N.E (T) from the Light Vessel known as the Bombay Floating Light, I have the honour to forward the minutes of proceedings of the departmental enquiry, I convened to enquire into the circumstances attending the disaster, together with the President and Members' report and to observe that I agree with it.

In support of the Court's verdict, that the vessel was completely overwhelmed by the tremendous sea that came on board and that she sank in consequence, I would like to explain a little further, as it might by some be thought that possibly too many deck openings were unclosed instead of being battened down, and it will be seen from the written and spectacular evidence that not only was the round hatch aft knocked off but that the main companion was swept away by the force of the wave. I send herewith a part of the latter as a proof of it; and it will be seen that it is easily recognised by the place for the companion clock. But even had we no evidence to show that any skylight, hatches or companions had been injured by the force of the attacking wave it appears to, me to be an easy matter to prove that since as is admitted in the evidence, the decks, of the Schooner were completely filled with sea water it would have been impossible for her to continue to float especially in such a sea.

The approximate displacement of the vessel is some 328½ tons. It may be a little more or a little less according to the co-efficient of fineness used. I have used. 75. I calculate that the "tons per inch" immersion of the vessel is about 2·8 tons, also that her free board was about 36 inches at most. Therefore since the cubic contents of the total space between the decks and top of bulwarks was about 98½ tons, after deducting the two skylights, the vessel could not have had any surplus buoyancy left after this space was filled.

Whether the schooner should have been brought into a place of safety earlier in the day is, I think, a matter for conjecture only. Mr. Harvie was known to be not only a good seaman but an officer possessing judgment as well. He had been in the pilot service for 18. years The Master of the Pilot Schooner is allowed to use his own discretion, but it should not be overlooked that pilots as a body are generally so disinclined to be seen off their Station that there always is the chance of their braving the elements a bit longer than is wise.

Unfortunately for Mr. Harvie and the gallant officers and men, a sea of seemingly unprecedented height and strength curled on board, as has been described, and it proved too much for the staunch and taut little craft that had withstood so many previous foul seasons. That heavy seas might be expected in such a locality goes without saying, but I cannot readily forget how one and all of the Senior Pilots expressed astonishment at such a catastrophe happening to one of their well-tried craft as that of the 23rd ultimo. But when the fact is related that the Asiatic Coy's. s.s. "Nawab" of 3142 tons (gross) shipped a heavy sea when entering the harbour under pilotage charge of Mr. Hoseason the day previous to our accident, and filled her fore deck, I do not think after all there is so much to be wondered at.

I would like, in conclusion, to suggest that, in addition to the liberal sum of money that the Port Trustees have already voted to the Captain and Life Boat's crew for their gallant behaviour in rescuing the few survivors on the night of the 23rd July, that some additional lasting recognition of the services rendered by the Captain and also the Chief Officer who went in charge of the boat, might be presented them either by the Government of Bombay, or Trustees, say through the British Board of Trade, as is usually done.

Having received a substantial present in cash, I think it would be sufficient to present the Captain with say a good telescope or pair of binoculars, and the Chief Officer with the same or a sextant, each bearing as commemorative of the incident a suitable inscription.

Schooner No. 1 was extensively repaired in 1898-99 at a cost of Rs. 27,733 when she was reported by the Government Surveyor to the Port that with ordinary repairs she would be fit for the next 15 years to come.

In April last this Schooner was docked and repaired as usual before taking up her duties at the Outer Station for the South West Monsoon.

The following is the description, etc., of late No 1 Schooner along with her sister ships:—

The three composite schooners were specially built in England by Messrs. Royden and Sons of Liverpools under the Superintendence of Commander J. W. Aylesbury, of the late Indian Navy, at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000 or Rs.41,667 each. The schooners arrived here about the beginning of the year 1868 and took up their stations.

Particulars of the Schooners.—Build, Carvel; Framework, wood and iron; No. of decks, one and break; No. of masts, two; Rigged; schooner; Stern; square; Length, 84 ft. 4 tenths; Main breadth, 18 ft. 7 tenths; Depth, 9 ft. 8 tenths, and Tonnage, under tonnage deck, 77-36 tons; Other enclosed spaces, 5-15 tons, Register Tonnage, 82-51 tons; Gross Tonnage 100 tons.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) R. S. BLACK,
Commander, R. I. M., Port Officer, Bombay,

DEATH OF THE JAM OF NAWANAGAR.

Schools and Public Offices Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, August 15.

His Highness Jam Saheb Jassaji of Nawanagar died last night after an illness of about a fortnight at the early age of 25. He was a very promising Chief and his death is much regretted throughout the Province. He was educated at the Rajkumar College and latterly had for his companion Captain Hancock to whose care and supervision he owed much. Before he came to the *Gadi* there was a long management in Nawanagar. It is just four years ago that His Highness was placed on the *Gadi* by Mr. N. O. Quin, the then Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. His Highness dies heirless and the question of his succession will take long to decide. Major Beale, the Political Agent at Halar, has gone to Nawanagar under order of Mr. P. S. V. Fitzerald, the Agent, and is likely to remain there pending further orders. The father of the deceased Chief was well known for his princely liberality and had received a banner at the Delhi Imperial Assembly in 1877 and his Salute was increased from 11 to 15 guns as a mark of personal distinction.

One of the claimants to the *Gadi* is K.S. Ranjishingji who was set aside by the late Jam Saheb on the birth of the now deceased Chief of Nawanagar. This State, though the least in area in Kathiawar, is the second in rank among First Class States. All Offices, Courts and Schools are closed here out of respect to the memory of the deceased Chief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, August 15.

On rceiving the heart-rending news of the most lamentable and premature death of the Jam Saheb, all the Schools and Public offices were closed here. The sad news has cast a gloom over every thing in the place.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN CRUISER NIOBE.

The German cruiser Niobe, under the command of Captain Witschel, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Wilhelmshaven which port she left on the 9th July, and called at Gibraltar, Port Said, and Aden. She is on her way to China waters, and will remain in Bombay for about ten days. Before resuming her voyage she will receive a fresh supply of coal. The Niobe is a protected cruiser, steel sheathed and coppered, and was built in 1899 at Bremen. She has two screws, two funnels, two signal masts with topmasts. her length is 328 feet; Beam 39 feet; Draught mean 15 feet; her displacement is 2,645 tons. I. H. P. 7000. Her coal capacity 300,500 tons. Engines are 4 cylinders, 3 expansions by builders, Her armament consists of 10-4·1, Krupp Q. 12-1 pr. Q; 4 machines. Torpedo tubes 2, submerged, and has a compliment of 262 all told. On entering the port she fired a salute of 21 guns which compliment was returned by the Land Saluting Battery by firing the similar number of guns.

FIERCE SUMMER ECZEMA.

BURNING RASHES ON BACK OR CHEST—LADY CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

Dry eczema, with its fierce, burning irritation, is particularly prevalent in the summer. It most frequently breaks out on the back or chest, sometimes as a late spring disorder, and may spread extensively and develop into a chronic form of the disease. Zam-Buk not only cools and soothes, but effects a permanent cure.

Mrs Easterby, C/o 2, Laurely Villas, Belmont (Surrey) said to a London journalist:—"Late last Spring I felt for the first time, a slight irritation on my back, Unfortunately I treated it lightly, but later on it got worse. A nasty eruption was spreading, and I at once consulted a doctor, who diagnosed the disease as eczema in its fierce, dry form. His ointment allayed the irritation but the sores continued to spread. Gradually they covered nearly the whole of my back, chest and neck I was in misery. I could not obtain proper sleep night or day, the itching was so unendurable.

"In September I went to the sea side seeking a beneficial change, but the disease spread.

"A few days after my husband and I returned home we decided to try Zam-Buk. The first dressing gave me relief. Zam-Buk had a delightfully cooling and soothing effect and I was more comfortable than I had been for months. Of course we persevered with the applications of Zam-Buk and day by day the improvement was noticiable. The first large box nearly cured me and later on I was absolutely well. Not a mark remains to show how I suffered, and to-day my skin is clearer than ever"

Zam-Buk is the balm that just suits the season and the skin. Keep it handy at home or at the sea side.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re 1 and Rs 2/4 per box or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co'.s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 16th August, 1906.

BY THE WAY.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Including the 800 acres dedicated "to the public for ever and ever," nearly 6,500 acres of the once extensive Epping and Hainault Forests have been saved from the builder since the conviction of the labourer Willingale in 1866 for infringing the rights of the lords of the manor by lopping at Loughton induced the newly formed Commons Preservation Society to investigate the legal rights of the enterprising persons who had at that time enclosed with fences more than one half of the whole of Epping Forest. The City Corporation provided the sinews of war—the compulsory corn metage being commuted into a fixed duty for this special purpose—and after £25,000 had been spent in the courts a final decision was given by Sir George Jessel declaring such enclosures absolutely illegal.

"COWPER-TEMPLEISM" AND THE FOREST.

To Mr. Cowper-Temple was due in large measure this happy result. Before the law was invoked the Government, in 1869, introduced a Bill legalising all the enclosures with the exception of some 600 acres, and even the Commons Preservation Society thought seriously of accepting this compromise. In the House, however, the Bill met with so hostile a reception that it was eventually dropped. and subsequently Mr. Cowper-Temple moved and carried against the Government an address to the Crown calling for the preservation of all Epping Forest not enclosed by legal authority. This success was followed by the battle in the courts as a result of which, instead of 600 acres, over 6,000 acres are now enjoyed by the public.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. John Swinnerton Phillimore, who succeeds Professer G. G. Ramsay in the Chair of Humanity at Glasgow, is a son of the late Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, and cousin to Mr. Justice Phillimore, and, like all the Phillimore family, for several centuries, was educated at Westminster School. At Oxford, where he won almost every classical distinction and was President of the Union, he proved himself a "bard of triple tongue" by publishing a little volume of poems, and another of his Greek and Latin verse compositions. He also collaborated in the "Essays in Liberalism," dedicated to Mr. John Morley by "Six Oxford Men."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S FRENCH TASTES.

According to a contributor to the August *Woman at Home* both Sir Henry and Lady Campbell-Bannerman speak French fluently and constantly converse in that language. They always spend some time in Paris each year, and have many friends in the French capital. They are fond of exploring the old chateaux, and have for many years been collectors of old French furniture and curos. Their private rooms at Belmont are filled with lovely articles of vertu, and much of the decoration of the castle was done by French artists. The saloon, a very handsome apartment leading from the front hall, is decorated and furnished in Louis XIV. style. The doors, with their white-and-gold antique mouldings, were copied from the Palace of Versailles.

SIR HENRY'S PETS.

Sir Henry, the same writer tells us, has a special pet of his own in a parrot which he bought when a young bird in the streets of London shortly after he entered Parliament. Pollie, who is close upon forty years of age, is, a small grey bird with a red tail. She lives always at Belmont under the charge of the housekeeper, and is much noticed by her master when he is at the castle. She talks a little, but Sir Henry has a great opinion of her discretion. Another old favourite was the horse with which for fourteen years Sir Henry drove in his brougham to the House of Commons. When it grew too old to attend Parliament it was taken to end its days in quiet retirement at Belmont and there lies buried.

"THE OVAL."

The Oval cricket ground, it may be of interest to recall at the present time, is a green spot—that would probably have been built over long ago—that South London and lovers of the national game generally owe to the father of King Edward VII. Kennington Common, in the immediate vicinity, was formerly largely used for cricket, but when it was laid out as a park the Prince Consort said that in its place the Duchy of Cornwall would lease the Oval, which was then a market-garden, to any proper authorities who would encourage the sport. This led to the formation of the Surrey Club at a meeting held at "The Horns," hard by, and the Oval has ever since been leased at a comparatively low rental in the interests of cricket.

THE FIRST BATHING-MACHINE.

There does not seem to be much doubt, a writer in *T.P.'s Weekly* states, that the first bathing-machine was seen at Margate, and that it was the invention of a worthy Quaker named Beale, who placed his hopeful invention on the Margate beach in 1750. "The public are obliged to Benjamin Beale, one of the people called Quakers, for the invention," writes the author of "A Short Description of the Isle of Thanet," published in 1796. But it was the old story—the public became grateful after the inventor had been ruined by his enterprise. His successors reaped the harvest. Old Benjamin Beale's widow could remember in her last days the first family that ever resorted to Margate for the purpose of bathing being carried into the sea in a covered cart. In 1803 Beale's machines were one of the institutions of Margate. It was alarmingly claimed for them that "they may be driven to any depth into the sea by careful guides"!

THE PASSING OF A BIBLICAL RELIC.

A Cairo correspondent says:—The year 1906 has been an eventful year in Egypt in many ways, but it will also serve to mark the disappearance of one of the few early Christian relics the country possesses. From time immemorial visitors, some impelled by curiosity, the majority by pious veneration, have made a point of trudging out to Matarieh—a village about five miles beyond Cairo on the north-east side—in order to have a look at the "Virgin's Tree," a sycamore tree, under which the Virgin Mary is said to have rested during her flight into Egypt. Now, the "Virgin's Tree" is no more; for some unaccountable reason it fell on July 14. The curious part about the veneration in which the tree has been held, is that it is not the original tree which afforded a shelter to our Lord, for it is well known that it was planted towards the end of the seventeenth century. Tradition says that it sprang from the seed of the original sycamore, and the course of years has caused this fact to pass into oblivion and replaced it by the story that it is the original tree. Matarieh is well known for its balsam trees. The last one of which was planted in Egypt about the beginning of the sixteenth century. According to Wansleben, the last one died in 1615, and they were watered from the well in which Mary washed the clothes of our Lord. The oil which came from these trees was greatly in requisition by the Christians of the mediæval days, and it was considered an absolute necessity to have a drop of this oil in the baptismal water. Strange to relate, Moslems have always evinced a great respect for the Virgin's Tree. Ismail Pasha made a present of it to the Empress Eugenie when she came to Egypt for the opening of the Suez Canal, and it is owing to the initiative of the present Khedive that cuttings were some time back taken from the sycamore. By these means a fresh sapling can be obtained, and so take the place of the one that has fallen, and, if it does nothing else, it will mark the spot which has been the subject of the veneration of the pious for nearly two thousand years.

THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

If all is fair in love and war,
However low the tricks,
I think that I have shown the rule
Applies to politics.

I've lately wandered round a bit,
My aim to criticize
The crass absurdity of those
Who *will* Imperialize.

I saw my countrymen at work
Beneath an Eastern clime,
And proved the policy at home
Was one enormous crime.

With preconceived ideas I
Approached the shores of Ind.
At once I saw unerringly
How English rule had sinned.

My Aryan brethren I found
Were victims of the greed
Of those who vaunt the virtues of
A colonizing creed.

My powers of oratory, I call
In aid to show the shame
Of casting such a slur upon
Our Anglo-Saxon name.

In laying bare these cancers
My time have freely spent
But compensation will be mine
As "Mr. President."

W. F. M.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DR. REICH ON SOCIETY WOMEN.

Dr. Emil Reich, the platonist of Claridge's, who ought to know something of the intellectual tastes and capacity of the Society woman, declares that it is a libel to suggest that she is merely frivolous. An audience of Society women, Dr. Reich maintains is far quicker to grasp the point of a discussion than a middle class audience. It is better-informed, less prejudiced and narrow, and more enthusiastic for culture. "The middle-class," Dr. Reich says, "is scornful unless it is mystified with a pedantic display of useless erudition, and imposed upon by the 'cocksureness' of the charlatan. Nothing has done me more harm with the middle-class than the frankness with which I avow that 'I do not know, or do not understand,' this or that point of history or philosophy. They cannot appreciate frankness. They insist upon a pompous ex cathedra deliverance, a pseudo-scientific jargon. But Society will not listen to anything of the kind. What they ask is that a man should have something to say, founded on real experience, and should say it without affectation and humbug.

SOCIETY WANTS ACTUALITY.

"When I admit 'I do not know,' instead of being shocked, like a middle-class audience which expects omniscience in its teachers, society is conciliated—'At least, this man is no poseur.' But, of course, the chief attraction to the kind of audiences that I have had at Claridge's is the actuality of my treatment. Politics, religion, history, philosophy—of what value are views these subjects from any man who has not lived?

"What is the foundation for the theorizing on history or sociology of a man like Herbert Spencer? To claim to be a philosopher without any experience or life is as foolish as to claim to be a great chemist without having worked in a laboratory.

"Now, the upper class would not listen for a moment to the pretentious obscurity which imposes on the middle-class.

"My lectures brought Society to listen because they were full of life, of experience, of actuality.

"I have travelled much in many countries; I have suffered much; I have had great crises in my life.

"Fifteen years ago I came to England with . . . . one God, one wife, one child, and I had two pounds in my pocket—there was no aliens Act then—and was in debt to the tune of five hundred pounds.

"Society is eager to hear what I have to say, because I have sounded life to its depths. The middle-class is suspicious of me because I do not quote long passages of Greek to them, which they could not construe.

DUCHESSES WHO ARE LEARNING GREEK.

"How did I come to conceive the idea of giving this course at Claridge's? Well, it was not a new experiment, really. For three and a half years I had lectured at the London University to a class drawn almost entirely from the ranks of Society.

"I had said to the University authorities, 'I want a Wednesday afternoon class.'

"'For whom, Dr. Reich?'

"'For Society.'

"'What? Do you mean Les Grandes Dames?'

"'Les Grandes Dames.

"'Le Monde?'

"'Oui, Le Monde.'

"'Ridiculous!'

"But for three and a half years, as I have said these lectures were most successful. The newspapers did not take note of them because among the Society men and women who came to hear me there did not happen to be a Duchess. But, you see, I had for more than three years been drawing to London University a similar audience to that which came to Claridge's.

"'And you found your pupils apt?'

"Far more intelligent and enthusiastic than those who usually go to university lectures. As an example of the spirit which animated my audiences I mentioned one day that they ought to learn Greek. Latin is not fit for ladies, but Greek literature is the world's rarest possession. That very afternoon fifteen names were put down of ladies who had decided to study Greek with me."

LAW OF ARBITRATION DEFINED.

Judgment of the High Court.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have, at the High Court, disposed of the petition of Shivlingrao Jagdishrao Desmukh, against an order of dismissal of a suit he had instituted against Rango Ramchandra and three others, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bijapore. This matter was heard and disposed of by the learned Judge under their Extraordinary Jurisdiction Powers. Mr. N. V. Gokhle appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the opponents.

The suit was brought to recover possession of land given to the defendants in consideration of their rendering services; their services were alleged to have been dispensed with, but they refused to vacate. The defence was that the lands had been given by the ancestors of the plaintiff as absolute property, irrespective of services. There was an arbitration; but the Judge held, could not pass a decree in terms of it, and he dismissed the suit on 13th December 1904, Against this order, the petitioner had preferred the present appeal to the Judges of the High Court.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court, and incidentally expounded the doctrine of arbitration as it was in vogue in this Presidency. His lordship observed, that the parties were alleged to have referred to arbitration. An award was made; on the strength of the award, the plaintiff applied to the Court that it should be filed in Court. Defendant denied the award; the result was that the Sub-Judge declined to file the award, and dismissed the suit. Chapter 38 of the Civil Procedure Code, governed references to arbitration. Two classes of references were contemplated in it: one, by parties to the suit, who had obtained an order from the Court, regarding reference to arbitration; another, when persons had agreed in writing, that the differences between them should be referred to arbitration. In Harivalabhdas *vs.* Uttamchand, I.L.R. 4, Bom. 1, it was held that parties to a suit, as well as persons not engaged in a litigation, might agree to refer matters in dispute between them to private arbitration. There was a decision of a similar effect in the case: Sheo Dutt *vs.* Sheo Shankar, in I. L. R. 27, Alla., 53. But the mere fact that litigants might agree to private arbitration, did not make that arbitration an arbitration in the suit, unless there was an order of reference as contemplated by Section 56. Now, in the present case, there was no order of reference: so that the reference was governed by Sections 523 to 526 of the Code. Under these, it was necessary for an application to be made as provided by Section 525. It was not, however, open to the Court to treat the application as one made in the suit: it was completely a foreign affair. Therefore, it followed that the Court had no power on that application, which was foreign, to dismiss the suit; the application was not before it at all. To this extent, it was manifest, that the Lower Court had made an order, which it had no jurisdiction to make: according to the rulings of the Bombay, High Court, the plaintiff was entitled to come in appeal, under Section 622 of the Code. But the plaintiff's grievance did not rest here. The Subordinate Judge thought, that the mere contention by the defence of there being no award, precluded him from considering whether there was an award to be filed. True, at one time this was the view which prevailed: but recent decisions had shown this view to be erroneous. See, Dhonjibhey *vs.* Mathurabai, I. L. R. 28, Bom, 287; and in Manilal *vs.* Vanmalidas I. L. R, 29, Bom. 621. These cases were referred to for the purpose of showing the extent to which it was obligatory on the Court, even when there was a denial of an award, to investigate, and decide the question at issues between the parties.

The Court made the rule, which it had issued to the opponents, absolute: it set aside the order, about the dismissal of the suit, which was numbered 149 of 1903. The case was sent back in order that the application of the plaintiff might be restored to the file of the Lower Court, and the case might be decided on its merits.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

The Agricultural Secretary's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

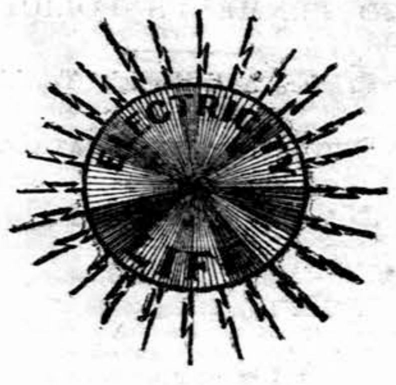
LAHORE, August 15.

Mr. W. Kenouf, Secretary of Agriculture in the Punjab, in his first forecast of the Season's Cotton Crop writes:—

The area placed under Cotton in the Punjab is estimated at 1,463,700 acres compared with 1,835,600 acres last year. The shrinkage occurs almost wholly in the irrigated area. The steady expansion, which was apparent in the last five years, has received a serious check. A decrease of 20 per cent. is due to heavy loss sustained in 1905 on account of ravages of the boll worm. The last crop was practically a total failure from this cause in Central and South-West Punjab, and large reductions are apparent in all the districts affected. As a measure of prudence other crops have been substituted wherever possible. The standing crop was sown at normal time, and is in good condition, except in Sialkot, where rain is needed for unirrigated cotton. Grasshoppers did widespread damage in Central and West Punjab and in fact almost everywhere devouring young shoots as soon as they appeared. Considerable areas had to be resown. Future prospects of crop depend largely on the prevalence of the boll worm, but it is impossible to express an opinion on this point at the present stage.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13th December, 1905.

Dr. A. T. SANDEN:—

Dear Sir,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your Herculex belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric Herculex belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach. What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

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Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keezletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

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There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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California Syrup of Figs

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE-DADABHOY JIVANJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE MANECKJEE SORABJEE PATEL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a provisional interim order, remarking that insolvent had not filed his schedule, and it was for the purpose of doing so, that the present application was made. Counsel said it was supported by the Official Assignee. His lordship granted a month's interim order.

RE ABDUL AZIZ HAJI ISMAIL.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a week's provisional interim order. The insolvent was in jail and had not been in a position to file his schedule. Counsel said that insolvent was willing to give security for his appearance in Court.

Mr. Strangman, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent, as soon as he was free, would disappear, and his client would not be in a position to get the money. His lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the next Court day.

RE DHARSEY CULLIANJEE.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. P.J. Padshah, for a creditor, opposed the application, and his lordship, after hearing the learned counsel, refused the insolvent's application.

RE ABU HAJI SULEMAN.

Mr. Strangman, for a petitioning creditor, moved for the adjudication of the trader as an insolvent. The learned counsel read the affidavit of the petitioning creditor, which among other things stated that the insolvent had left his usual place of business with a view to defeat and delay the claim of his creditors. Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, appeared to oppose the application. His lordship, in disposing of the application, expressed his strong disapproval of the way in which the affidavits in such matters were drawn up by legal gentlemen; and dismissed the application on the ground that the affidavit was neither drawn up nor verified in accordance with the Act.

RE MANILAL ABHIRAM.

Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE CURSETJEE DADABHOY.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE DHARSEY RUTTONSEY SHA.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was granted one month's extension of his interim order.

RE JIVANDAS NATHU.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and obtained an extension of his client's interim order.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODER.

Mr. P. J. Padshah applied for an adjournment of the examination of witnesses till the return of the commission from Ahmedabad. His lordship granted the application.

RE IBRAHIM BADLA MISTREE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE DEVIDAS CULLIANJEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was given one month's extension of his interim order.

RE ANANT BALKRISHNA PAI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship refused it.

RE JANISING KANSING.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Jaganath Dinanath Dhotre; Abdulla Ismail Halai; Keshavjee Tulsidas Thackar; Hassam Umar Ghanchi; Madhavrao Balcrishna Wagal and another; Nanabhai Rajaram Khopkar; Benedict De Souza; Augustus Joseph Valles; Bajirao Dinanath Naik; Mahomed Abbas Budoo Jangoo; Abdul Husain Ebrahimkhan Dawoodi; Bapu Kurson Gujerati; Pandurang Antoba Pathare; Bechar Dossa Sha; Narayen Sakharam Khopkar; Janardhan Nana Khatri and another; and Joseph Fennell.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Canty prosecuted Karimbux Nisarali, a Mahomedan, aged 40, under Section 326 I. P. C., for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a "koita' (chopper) to Mahomedyarkhan Inayatkhan, P. C., No 170 B., on the 6th instant. Evidence showed that the accused and the complainant quarrelled over one Minabai, an old woman, with whom they boarded. The accused meeting her in the Old Nagpada Cross Lane on the day in question, held her hand and twisted it, and had words with her. The complainant happened to come up at the moment and he remonstrated with the accused for ill-treating the woman and reproached him for his conduct. This enraged the accused, who left the woman and the complainant where they were. He then armed himself with a chopper and went to a mosque that stood some distance from the Lane. Here he took the complainant unawared, and struck him twice on his neck with the chopper. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his wound was attended to. The accused, who was subsequently arrested, pleaded not guilty. His defence was that the complainant called him names and struck him on his head with his stick, whereupon in defence he threw the chopper at him. His worship held that the accused had struck the complainant with a chopper, dealing him a serious wound on the neck, though not such as would have endangered life. According to the medical evidence the wound would take a week or ten days more to heal, and therefore, he altered the charge to one under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code. He sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Last evening the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held in the Corporation Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola presiding.

APPARATUS FOR MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner, stating that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Baird and Tatlock, London, of apparatus, &c., required for the use of the Municipal Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 1,470.

BULLOCKS FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee accorded sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Rs. 34,350, received from Messrs. Mulla Tyaballi, Mulla Hyderali and Bhicaji Sorabji for the supply of 250 pairs of bullocks for the Health Department.

HURLEY PATENT STONE CONPOSITION.

A letter to the Chairman from Mr. A. Hurley recommending the Hurley Patent Stone Composition as the best medium to be used for stopping the leakage from the Bhandarwada and the Malabar Hill Reservoirs was considered. It was resolved to refer the letter to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till next Wednesday.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	18
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	9
Total	5	10	138
Total plague deaths to date	133,587		
Same date last year	8	4	95

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
[illegible]	[illegible]

MEN AND MATTERS.

There were two letters in the *Times* recently on Naval matters which deserve attention by season of the eminence of the writers, although we are afraid the view expressed by Lord Brassey will hardly carry conviction, while the facts put forward by Sir W. H. White disputing the savings effected by the late Government in the remeval obsolete ships from the effective list, have already been the subject of discussion. Lord Brassey publishes tables compiled from the latest authorities, showing the relative position of the leading Naval powers of Europe as to ships built and building, and as to manning. From these he claims that in ships ready for service we are equal to any three European Powers combined, and measuring relative progress by approximations to building, we are equal to a two-Power standard with a margin.

There is no doubt that, as was said during the trial of a case at Newington Sessions the means at the disposal of a landlord for recovering possession of his property when the tenant refuses to pay rent are ridiculously inadequate. He can, indeed, bring an action for ejectment in the High Court, with the possibility of a long and extremely expensive struggle, in which he will be successful, if he is fortunate, in about two years. In practice all he can do is to distrain for rent, and if the tenant has no goods on which to levy distress he is to all intents and purposes entirely helpless.

We fully expect that before next season the Swiss will have awakened to the folly of the regulations which practically exclude motorists from that country. To a nation which literally lives on the tourist, and has hardly any other industry, the stupidity of annoying the wealthiest class by a preposterous speed limit and other irritating rules would, one might suppose, be self-evident. Apparently, however, it is not, and the Swiss hotel-keepers are in consequence mourning on the diversion of the Golden Stream to other pockets than theirs. The Swiss will learn before long that though the motorist can do very well without them, they cannot do at all without him.

In connection with the close of the opera season, to which reference is made in another column, it is interesting to note that in the number of performances of the composer's works, Wagner and Puccini run a dead heat. In each case there were 21 representations There were in all 73 performances, including six double bills. Verdi was represented by eight performances. and Gounod by seven, there having been only one performance of "Romeo et Juliette." Four times was "Armida" heard, and "Carmen," which previously enjoyed great popularity, was only performed twice, a like number of representations being accorded Don Giovanni.

For a professor, a historian, and a stylist, Mr. Bryce really made quite a remarkable literary exhibition in the House of Commons. His description of the Irish Local Government Board as "a malignant fairy which steps in off its own bat" is the finest thing of its kind which has been said in the House for years. We did not know that the habit of bull-making was infectious, but it evidently is, and Mr. Bryce's acceptance of the Irish Secretaryship has apparently subjected him to an unusually severe attack.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is, perhaps, the most popular officer of his rank in the Army. Good-humoured, genial, and without an atom of "side," he is universally popular wherever he goes. His men worship him. He is always anxious and willing to take his share of hard work, and it was a source of great trouble to him that he was not allowed, on account of his youth, to accompany his regiment, the 7th Hussars to South Africa. An amusing little incident once took place while he was with his regiment at Aldershot a few years ago. A lady journalist was visiting the camp, and passing the barracks of the 7th went up to a sergeant and asked if the Prince was anywhere about. "Yes, madam," replied the soldier. "Oh, how nice, could you point him out to me!" said the lady. The sergeant smiled, and then said, "Come with me, I will show him to you." Leading her off towards the men's coffee bar he pointed through a window to a young officer seated on the edge of the counter, whistling to himself and gravely counting the coppers in the till and noting them down in an account book. "That's him," said the soldier, "don't look much like prince just now, does he, miss!"

The health of the aged Countess of Macclesfield is causing some anxiety to her friends. She is now in her eighty-fifth year, and has had a remarkable career. Her marriage took place in the far-off forties, and she became Lady-of-the Bedchamber to the then Princess of Wales from the time of her marriage in 1863. Lady Macclesfield has always remained in high favour at Court and with her Royal mistress, and just before the Coronation Queen Alexandra sent a miniature of herself set in jewels as a present, with a card attached, bearing the written words: "For dear Lady Mac from Alexandra." Lady Macclesfield retains all her mental powers, talks well and wittily, and plays bridge with success, having only learnt the game when she was eighty years old. It will be remembered that this wonderful lady is a sister of Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland, and of the late Duke of Westminster. She resides at Shirburn, the family place in Oxfordshire, which is a moated stronghold of the Middle Ages.

Bishop Welldon, who is soon to be installed into the deanery of Manchester, is fond of relating anecdotes about his famous predecessors in the headmastership of Harrow. One of his best stories has for its hero Dr. Longley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The doctor, whose nickname was "Jacob." discovered that the boys were much addicted to nocturnal excursions, probably of a predatory kind, and so he used often to make nightly rounds himself in the hope of catching them. One night, Longley perceived a rope dangling from a boy's window. "Aha!" chuckled the doctor to himself, and began pulling at the rope. But the boys above, naturally thinking it was one of their own band began pulling too, and, to his horror, the doctor, who was a light little man, felt himself being drawn steadily up until his face appeared at the window. The horror of the boys, when they recognised him, equalled his own, and exclaiming "Jacob, by Jingo!" they delicately let him down again into the bushes of his own garden. The next day Longley, very wisely, decided not to refer to the matter.

Not long afterwards, Longley, on one of his nocturnal promenades, met a pair of young ruffians who had evidently descended upon *terra firma* by means of the rope. They "stood not on the order of their going," and the future archbishop ran after them, but only succeeded in catching hold of one coat-tail of one of the boys, which came off in his hand. "Never mind," thought the doctor to himself, "to-morrow I'll catch him, for he'll only have one tail to his coat." But, next morning, he was astounded to find that the boys, providing a new version of the famous fable of the fox who had lost his tail, made their appearance, every one of them, in one tailed coats!

Brighton has been styled London-by-the-Sea, and Maidenhead might be called Mayfair-on-the-River. Weather has been kind, and even in July the river season seems still in full swing. The last Sunday evening in July is the climax, and at Boulter's Lock between four and eight our modern world can be seen in a microcosm. Vanity Fair shows at its best on Maidenhead Bridge. Dukes and Duchesses, Cabinet Ministers, Empire-makers and bookmakers, judges and journalists, millionaires and moneylenders, stars of society and stars of the "halls"—all these and many more can be seen at there best at Boulter's Lock on a summer afternoon. There are several social centres. The Guards' Club is, of course, the retreat of smart Society, and among popular resorts are Skindle's, the Thames Hotel, and the Riverside Club. All along the river, from down to Windsor and up to Marlow, are dotted dozens of hotels, and restaurants, where teas and luncheons are served on small tables in true Continental fashion.

Maidenhead has its own social circle. The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle are at Forest Farm, near Windsor; Lord and Lady Cholmondeley are at Datchet; Lord Burnham entertains at Hall Barn; Sir Henry and Lady Samuelson at Braywick Grove; Sir William and Lady Avery at Oakley Court: Mr. Astor at Cliveden; and the flag flying on Taplow Court shows that Lord and Lady Desborough are still receiving their weekly house-parties. Then Sir Frederick Johnstone and his wife, Laura Lady Wilton, are at The Hatch; Sir Roger and Palmer reside at Glen Island; Lina Lady Scott lives at Bray Lawn; Mr. Frank Schuster at The Hut; and Mr. George Herring at Bridge House. Mr. Herring's garden, by the way, slopes down to the river, and each year its brilliant flower beds have a distinctive shape and colouring. On a bright afternoon the river is gay with pleasure craft—steam and electric launches, punts, canoes, and outriggers appear in countless numbers, with a few fanciful gondolas, and the oddly-named dongolas. This year—possibly owing to the motor craze—there are far fewer houseboats than heretofore.

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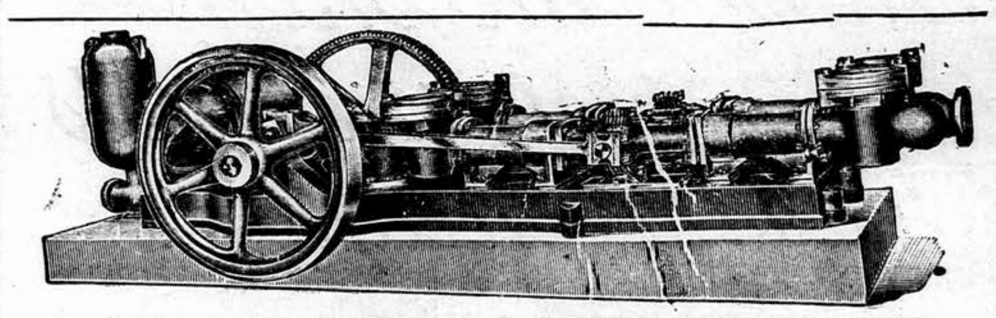

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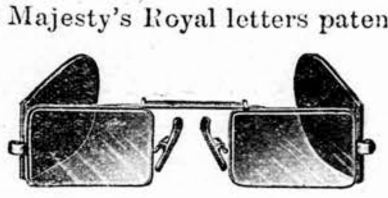

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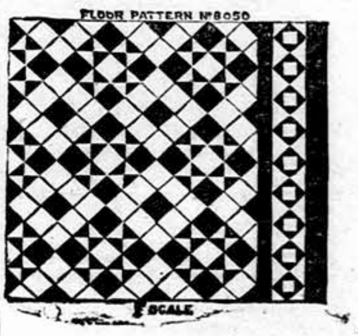

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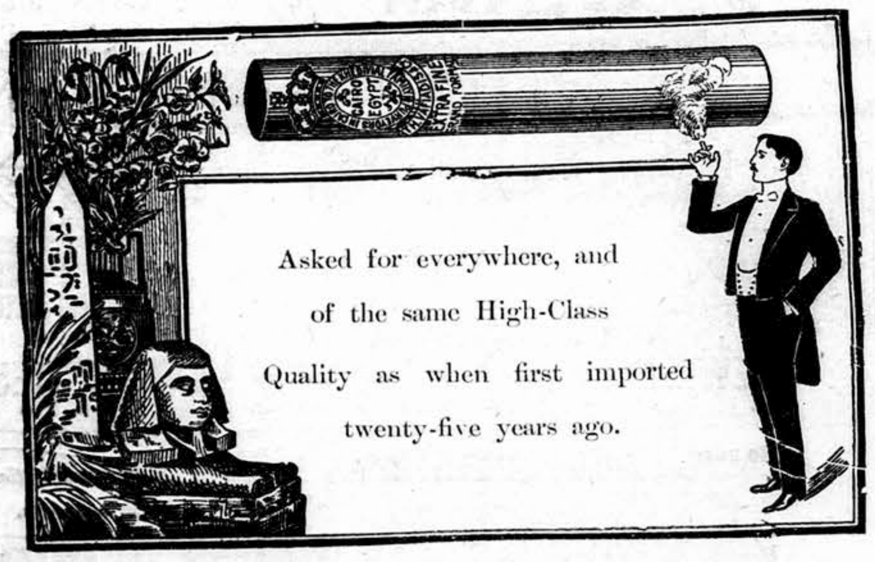

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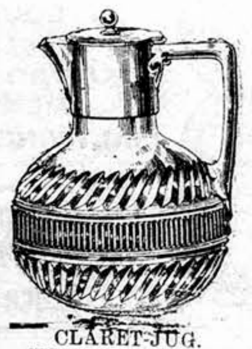

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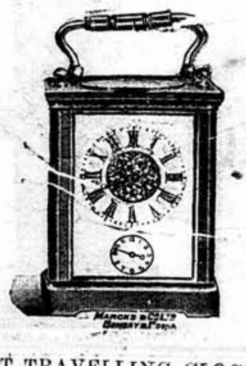

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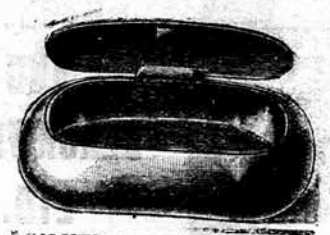

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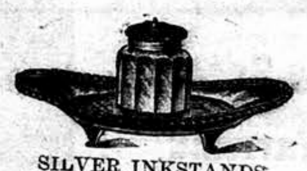

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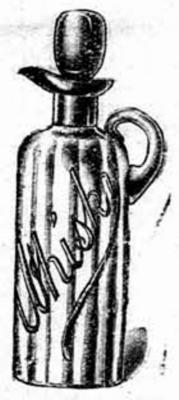

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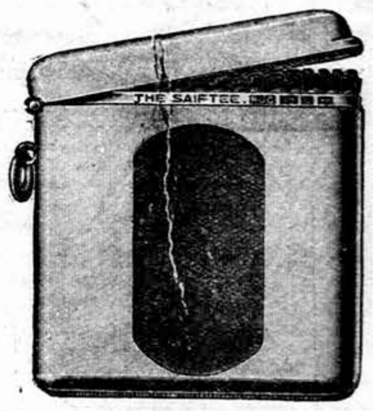

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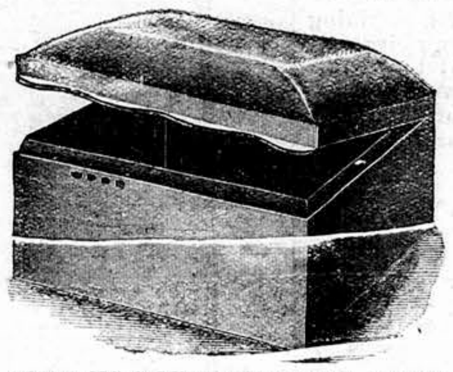

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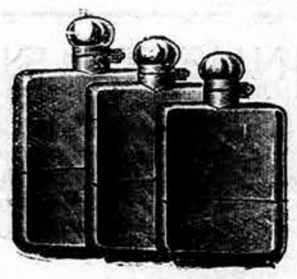

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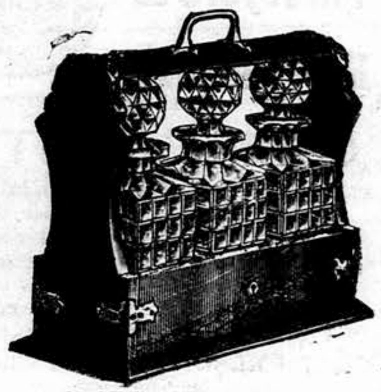

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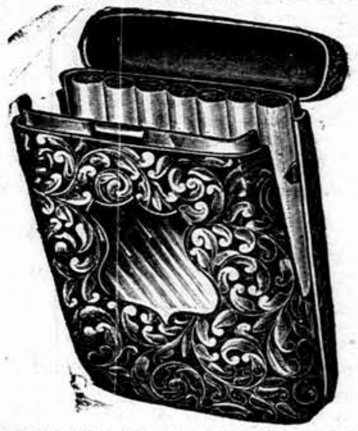

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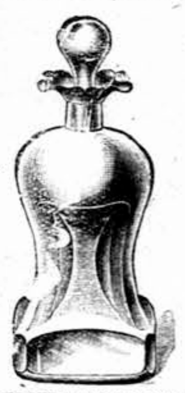

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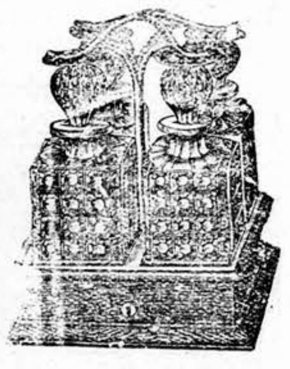

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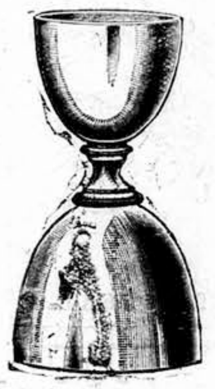

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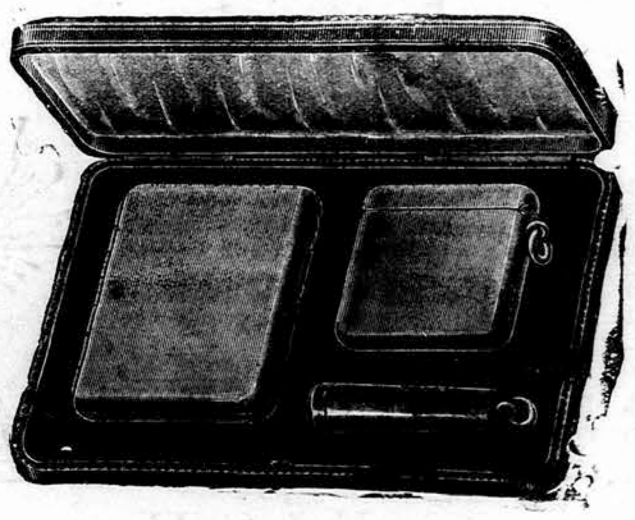

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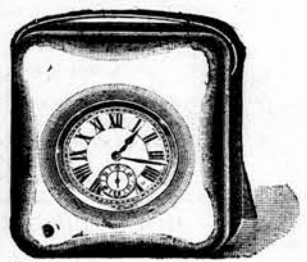

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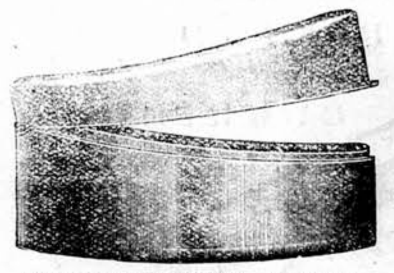

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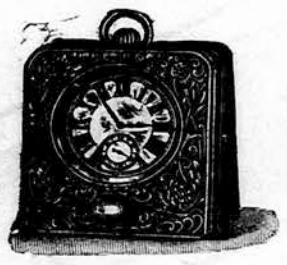

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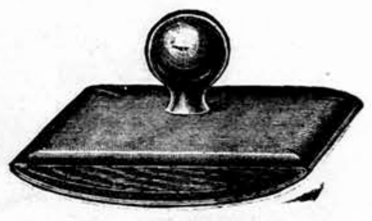

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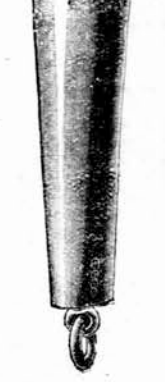

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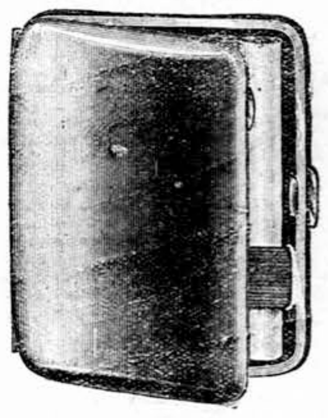

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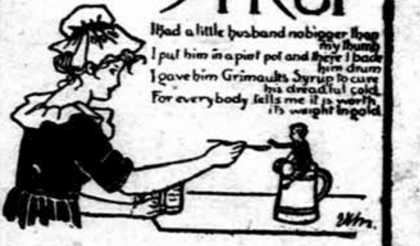

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The Bombay Gazette

EXTRA EDITION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.

TELEGRAMS.

THE R. I. M. "DU FERIN'S M VEME TS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

It has now been arranged that the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin" will sail from Karachi instead of from Bombay with the 9th Lancers and six ompanies of the 2nd Welsh Regiment.

The following are the dates of movement :—Leave Bombay 6th October, arrive Durban 20th ; leave Durban on the 28th idem with the 11th and 13th Brigades, Royal Field Artillery, and Infantry Drafts, and arrive in Bombay on the 10th November.

MODEL COLLEGE AT RANCHI.

Pending Government Sanction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Papers regarding the establishment of a Model College and Secondary School at Ranchi are published. The expenditure involved includes 9¼ lakhs initial expenditure and 1¾ lakhs recurring on account of the College, and of five lakhs non-recurring and nearly a lakh recurring upon the proposed Collegiate School for the present. Pending fuller information the Government of India reserve their sanction to the scheme.

MILIT RY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Major Budd, 116th Mahrattas, is appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Brahmans *vice* Major Ray deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. McIntyre, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Commandant of the 8th Rajputs.

Lieutenant Spencer, No. 7, Mountain Battery, is appointed to the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Jeffrey, 75th Infantry, has been selected for the appointment of Inspector of Chinese coolies in the Transvaal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The pressure distribution was very abnormal, the barometer being much higher than usual in area extending from the head of the Bay to South-east Rajputana. The rainfall due to the Bombay current has been fairly abundant in South India and Submontane district, but extremely scanty elsewhere. The Bay current has given decidedly less rain than yesterday. In Burma light rain has fallen locally and on the coast. Two falls are reported from the interior, the heaviest being 1¼ inches in Lashio. The skies remain moderately overcast and the temperature is generally above normal ; the greatest excess was five degrees in Tavoy, and Moulmen. In and North-east India the precipitation in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bihar has been light and nearly general ; while in Bengal and Chota Nagpur has been light to moderate local rain. Dibrugarh and Sibsagar report 2 inches ; Cherrapoonjee 6; Mymensingh and Jessore ; 1½ inches ; Burdwan 2 ; and Ranchi 1¼ inches. The temperature is still in excess in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but elsewhere in defect. The clouds decreased considerably and the skies are now moderately to heavily overcast, In the Submontane districts and United Provinces light and nearly general rain has fallen-in the Central Provinces a few light falls occurred the largest amount being 1 inch in Gorakhpur. The cloud diminished in the United Provinces, Central India and in the Central Provinces and the skies are now only lightly to moderately overcast except in the Submontane districts. The temperature is in defect in the United Provinces and normal or in excess in the other two areas. In North-west India light to moderate and nearly general rain occurred in the Submontane, Punjab and Frontier Province, while in South Rajputana and Gujarat a few light falls occurred. Simla and Ludhiana report 1 inch ; Rawalpindi 1½ inches ; Murree and Dehra Ismail Khan 1 inch each. The cloud humidity increased in the Frontier Province and Kashmir and the skies are heavily overcast in these areas, as well as in the Submontane Punjab, South Rajputana and Gujarat. The temperature has fallen in thePunjab and the Frontier Province, but elsewhere in North-west India no large change has taken place. In the Peninsula nearly general and light to moderate precipitation occurred in South India and light local precipitation in the South-east Deccan, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Coimbatore had 1½ inches and Pamban two inches. The clouds decreased in Bombay and Deccan, and increased in the Eastern districts of Madras where also there has been an increase in humidity. In the South-east Peninsula the temperature is below normal but elsewhere it is normal or in excess. Nearly general rain is probable in South India and local rain in the Burma coast, North-east India and Punjab, excluding the South-western districts, and some rain in the interior of Burma, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, South Rajputana, Gujarat and South Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts	Fort, In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered........	36	37	34	37	38	00	33	38
Thursday 16th Aug. 1906	0	36	0	30	0	40	0	38
Total....	36	73	34	67	38	40	33	76
Total fall to 16th Aug. '05..	27	19	28	90	28	27	23	39
Total fall to 16th Aug. '04..	33	94	35	82	36	20	29	17

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours. In. Ct.	Total to date. In. Ct.	Corresponding total 1904. In. Ct.	Corresponding total 1905. In. Ct.
0 00	30 91	35 24	23 22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Directions.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	*25·522	SSE	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	....	....	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	006
Muscat	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·16
Aden	29·701	NE	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·16
Lahore	29·650	Calm	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·25	3·42	—6·17
Sirsa	29·667	WSW	4	102·3	78·6	87	0·30	3·17	—6·73
Delhi	29·708	W	6	84·2	71·6	91	0·60	13·93	—4·25
Agra	29·711	SW	4	80·0	73·9	95	0·63	12·42	—2·23
Cawnpore	29·749	WSW	6	82·9	76·7	91	1· 5	17·47	+3·41
Allahabad	29·754	WNW	6	82·6	77·0	82	013	14·42	—3·72
Jhansi........	29·781	WSW	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	14·92	—1·74
Jacobabad	29·570	ESE	6	117·1	84·6	64	0·52	0·03	—3·42
Karachi	29·685	WSW	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—2·13
Jeypore	29·778	W	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·0	6·83	—3·97
Ajmere	29·842	W	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·54	11·68	— 7·58
Deesa	29·787	S	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	7·50	—1·81
Ahmedabad ..	29·814	SSW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	23·79	+7·02
Bhuj	29·751	S W	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	9·11	—1·12
Jamnagar	29·751	Calm	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	14·10	—2 50
Dwarka	29·759	SSW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·76	....
Rajkot........	29·790	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	0·10	12·42	— 7·78
Bhavnagar Para.	29·805	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·01	14·86	+8·69
Veraval	29·790	WSW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·04	14·05	+0·74
Neemuch	29·827	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·20	15·25	—2·02
Indore........	29·850	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·02	25·20	+6·96
Saugor	29·810	WSW	17	81·4	74·6	80	....	26·60	- 3·40
Jubbulpore ..	29·818	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	....	30·99	—7·11
Hoshangabad...	29·828	WSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	26·56	- 4·66
Khandwa	29·828	NW	13	85·2	74·6	84	....	21·81	+4·32
Raipur	29·798	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	....	23·29	—3·42
Nagpur	29·822	NE	15	85·2	75·5	79	0·03	33·56	+6·93
Amraoti	29·824	NNW	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·56	+3·41
Akola	29·813	NW	12	86·0	73·3	67	....	22·92	+4·44
Surat	29·818	WSW	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·43	20·11	—7·70
Malegaon	29·836	W	16	85·9	73·3	76	....	10·35	—0·09
Bombay	29·840	S	15	87·1	81·5	81	....	31·38	—18·28
Poona	29·844	W	24	84·6	71·3	82	0· 2	13·83	+0·64
Ahmednagar ..	29·864	N	17	87·9	79·2	69	....	9·22	[illegible]
Aurangabad ..	29·833	WSW	22	87·8	71·0	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Sholapur......	29·825	NNW	23	[illegible]	78·4	83	....	7·51	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·845	W	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum......	29·851	Calm	23	79·3	68·3	81	....	6·75	+0·21
Mormugao....	29·846	NE	11	87·5	80·4	78	0·07	22·61	—5·23
Karwar	29·832	Calm	..	....	....	..	0·33	62·40	+0·21
Mangalore	29·835	Calm	...	....	....	..	0·90	68·02	—18·78
Calicut	29·801	Calm	5	86·7	76·2	90	0·05	75·21	4·09
Cochin	29·8[illegible]3	NNW	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·05	66·83	—10·18
Bangalore	29·868	NW	12	84·8	65·8	80	0·56	53·18	—1·21
Hyderabad (Deccan).	[illegible]	Calm	10	91·3	75·2	78	....	11· 4	+7·81
Mansulipatam..	29·795	Calm	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·60	—1·08
Bellary	29·826	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	12·87	+2·11
Cuddapah	29·831	NW	6	96·2	80·9	60	....	6·37	+3·21
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·18	11·10	+1·89
Coimbatore ..	29·828	SW	11	89·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8·43	+0·94
Trichinopoly ..	29·794	W	8	101·1	80·3	53	0·49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagapatam ..	29·723	W	11	101·4	81·5	53	1·05	7·43	[illegible]
Colombo	29·776	SE	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·09	—583

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. — 0·8 (36·9·4P.C.
G. T. H. = 0·24 (34·16 ! St. G. H. = [illegible]·27 (9: 5)
0·12 (32·90).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular and show a brisk to rapid rise in many places to the north of latitude 20°.

Winds are north-easterly at Nagpur and Mormugao and calms and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval and Rajkot.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 4° to 7° in excess over the Deccan and also in Berar and at Nagpur and 5° in defect at Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is less cloudy in almost all districts exsept in the Madras Presidency where it is almost overcast.

Rain.—Seventeen stations report rain out of which as many as 13 recorded under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—Pressure is remarkably uniform over a large area and abnormally high in all districts except in Ceylon and at Calicut and Cochin where it is below normal. Under the circumstances only local showers are to be expected.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th June amounted to Rs. 9,546, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,645. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 7,22,909, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,67,942.